

6049. By Mr. KOPP: Petition of Charles B. Gilworth and 70 other citizens of Fairfield, Iowa, urging increased pensions for Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

6050. By Mr. LUDLOW: Petition of citizens of Indianapolis, Ind., for increased pensions for veterans of the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Pensions.

6051. By Mr. McKEOWN: Petition of Jeff Cunningham, of route 2, Prague, Okla., and other citizens of Lincoln County, Okla., urging immediate action on House bill 2562 providing increased rates of pension for veterans of the Spanish War period; to the Committee on Pensions.

6052. By Mr. MANLOVE: Petition of 20 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union assembled in session at Cartersville, Mo., March 11, 1930, urging the speedy enactment of certain radio legislation; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6053. By Mr. PARKS: Petition of citizens of Arkadelphia, Clark County, Ark., urging the passage of House bill 11, known as the fair trade bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6054. By Mr. PRALL: Petition received from citizens of Staten Island, N. Y., favoring the enactment of the Capper-Robson bill; to the Committee on Education.

6055. By Mr. ROMJUE: Petition of citizens of Knox County, Mo., asking for the passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

6056. By Mr. SANDLIN: Petition of some of the citizens of Shreveport, La., indorsing House bill 2562 and Senate bill 476; to the Committee on Pensions.

6057. By Mr. SWICK: Petition of mayor and City Council of Aliquippa, Beaver County, Pa., urging the enactment of House Joint Resolution 167, directing the President to proclaim October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's memorial day, for the observation and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6058. By Mr. WOLVERTON of West Virginia: Petition of Fred E. Thompson, editor of the Doddridge County Republican, of West Union, W. Va., urging Congress to enact legislation that will check the influx of certain types of Mexican people, or at least place Mexican immigrants of this type on a par with immigrants from European countries; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6059. By Mr. WURZBACH: Petition of Ambrose E. McPherson and 24 other citizens of Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Tex., urging speedy consideration and passage of House bill 2562 and Senate bill 476; to the Committee on Pensions.

6060. Also, petition of Parke Heaton, Maurice Kelly, W. M. Higgins, and 168 other citizens of San Antonio, Bexar County, Tex., urging speedy consideration and passage of House bill 2562 and Senate bill 476; to the Committee on Pensions.

6061. Also, petition of C. L. Patterson and 15 other citizens of Wilson County, Tex., urging speedy consideration and passage of House bill 2562 and Senate bill 476; to the Committee on Pensions.

6062. Also, petition of C. Jackson and 16 other citizens of Aransas Pass, San Patricio County, Tex., urging speedy consideration and passage of House bill 2562 and Senate bill 476; to the Committee on Pensions.

6063. Also, petition of William P. Coulter and 35 other citizens urging speedy consideration and passage of House bill 8976; to the Committee on Pensions.

6064. Also, petition of William H. Kelly and 408 other citizens of San Antonio, Bexar County, Tex., urging speedy consideration and passage of House bill 8976; to the Committee on Pensions.

6065. Also, petition of Robert E. Carlisle, B. McCluer, and 35 other citizens of San Antonio, Bexar County, Tex., urging speedy consideration and passage of House bill 2562 and Senate bill 476; to the Committee on Pensions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1930

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

In the parting of the curtains of the night, Heavenly Father, and in the dawning of this day, Thou hast revealed Thyself anew. We seek Thy guidance. O give us this blessing. We do not pray for ease and rest but for powers equal to our tasks. Let not our failure dishearten us or any cause of delay chill us. We ask for Thy presence and for unutterable thoughts to rise within us. For life and love and for light, we thank Thee,

gracious Lord, and for all the great world with its infinitely many sources of truth and hope. Thou wilt never leave us, but will go with us all the way. May we scatter our flowers as we go, for we will never pass this way again. In the holy name of Jesus we pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3657. An act to quiet title and possession with respect to certain lands in Custer County, Nebr.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 6120. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of certain public buildings, and for other purposes," approved May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630); the act entitled "An act to amend section 5 of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the construction of certain public buildings, and for other purposes,' approved May 25, 1926," dated February 24, 1928 (45 Stat. 137); and the act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire certain lands within the District of Columbia to be used as space for public buildings," approved January 13, 1928 (45 Stat. 51); and

H. R. 7491. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3189. An act for the relief of the State of South Carolina for damage to and destruction of roads and bridges by floods in 1929;

S. 3487. An act to provide for the acceptance of a donation of land and the construction thereon of suitable buildings and appurtenances for the Forest Products Laboratory, and for other purposes;

S. J. Res. 93. Joint resolution to provide for a monument to Maj. Gen. William Crawford Gorgas, late Surgeon General of the United States Army; and

S. J. Res. 135. Joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to extend to foreign governments and individuals an invitation to join the Government and people of the United States in the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

The SPEAKER. This is Calendar Wednesday. The Clerk will call the list of committees.

The Clerk proceeded to call the committees; and when the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was reached—Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 8807.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

COORDINATION OF PUBLIC-HEALTH ACTIVITIES

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 8807) to provide for the coordination of the public-health activities of the Government, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The bill is on the Union Calendar. The House will go automatically into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union unless unanimous consent is given. Under the rule the House resolves itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 8807. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] will please take the chair.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 8807, with Mr. LUCE in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 8807, which the Clerk will report by title.

The title was again read.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. DYER. Mr. Chairman, I will not object. Do I understand that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MAPES] is going to make a speech on the bill?

Mr. PARKER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MAPES].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Chairman, this bill in its essential features is the same as the one that was passed by both Houses in the Seventieth Congress and was vetoed by President Coolidge. The President gave as his reasons for vetoing that bill that (1) it—

Is so framed as to undertake to take away and limit the constitutional authority of the President to make appointments.

And (2)—

There should be eliminated from the legislation any provision which gives a military status to officers or employees of the service engaged in scientific pursuits.

These two objections have been eliminated in the present bill. This bill also differs from the former one in some other minor particulars, but the general scope and purpose of the legislation are the same.

As stated in the report of the committee, the Public Health Service says that there is a constantly increasing necessity for the legislation and that it is becoming more difficult to obtain and retain medical officers in the service.

During the past year there has been a loss of 19 officers from resignations, etc., and only 16 successful candidates have been appointed. Meantime, there is a constantly increasing need for additional officers because of the demands of the Department of State for officers abroad, requests of other departments for loan of experienced officers, and the increasing number of patients in service hospitals.

What is the United States Public Health Service? What does it do?

It is, as every Member of the House knows, a bureau in the Treasury Department, the directing head of which is the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

In 1926 the Institute for Government Research published a book of over 400 printed pages, which I have here, describing the health activities of the Federal Government, a large part of which is devoted to the Bureau of the Public Health Service. I refer to it simply to show the importance and magnitude of this service. The author of that work states that there are 40 different agencies of the Federal Government—

Which are interested, directly or indirectly, in some phase of public health.

At the outset let me say that this bill deals only with the Public Health Service in the Treasury Department. It does not attempt to add to or take from any health activity in any other department. The only way that the health agency of any other department can be said to be affected in the remotest degree by this bill is in the provision which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to detail officers or employees of the Public Health Service to other departments that may be doing public-health work upon the request of the head of that other department for the purpose of cooperating in such public-health work.

The United States Public Health Service had its inception in 1798, 132 years ago, with the passage of an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen. For many years the seamen were compelled by law to make monthly contributions out of their pay to a fund to pay the cost of this work. From that early date to the present time the jurisdiction and scope of the work and duties of the Public Health Service have gradually enlarged and increased until now it is charged with the duty, among other things, of furnishing relief to all the so-called beneficiaries of the United States outside of the Army and the Navy.

These beneficiaries include the seamen of the American merchant marine, the officers and enlisted men of the United States Coast Guard, the officers and employees of the Public Health Service on field duty, civil employees of the Government who are patients of the Employees' Compensation Commission, officers and crews of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, members of the Lighthouse Service, officers and seamen of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, seamen of the Mississippi River Commission, seamen of the United States Army transports, and persons suffering from leprosy. Among others entitled to examination by the Public Health Service are the personnel of the United States Coast Guard, civil-service employees suspected of having tuberculosis, civil-service employees for retirement, members of the citizens' military training camps, officers in the Reserve Corps of the United States Army, applicants for pensions, and some others. Civil employees of the Government in interstate travel and those handling the mail are entitled to vaccination by the service against smallpox and typhoid fever.

The service is also charged with the duty of preventing the introduction of quarantinable diseases into the United States and its insular possessions from foreign countries, namely, bubonic plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, and smallpox; of making a medical examination and certification of immigrant aliens; of preventing the interstate spread of epidemic diseases, especially yellow fever and cholera; of studying the cause, treatment, and prevention of venereal diseases and cooperating with the States in the control thereof; of collecting and distributing information relating to the prevalence and geographic incidence of diseases dangerous to public health; in short, it is the duty of the service, in the language of the statute, to study and investigate the diseases of man and the conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof.

In 1902 the name of the service was changed from that of the United States Marine Hospital Service to the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and, again, in 1912 to its present designation of United States Public Health Service.

The service maintains 24 marine hospitals with a capacity ranging from 24 beds at Vineyard Haven, Mass., to 452 beds at Ellis Island. In all it maintains over 150 hospitals and other relief stations for the treatment of those entitled to receive treatment from the service as heretofore indicated. In 1929, 379,731 persons received treatment or physical examinations by the service at these hospitals and relief stations, 76,099 of this number being beneficiaries of the Employees' Compensation Commission.

It maintains the National Leprosy Home in Louisiana. There are 373 patients in that home.

There are 115 quarantine stations in the United States and its insular possessions and 33 in foreign countries. In connection with its quarantine work, the Public Health Service in 1929 inspected 27,867 vessels, 823,668 passengers, and 1,134,906 members of crews at continental maritime stations, and 2,937 vessels, 138,847 passengers, and 203,182 members of crews at the maritime stations located at our insular possessions. At foreign stations, 5,401 vessels, 544,127 passengers, and 366,762 members of crews destined for ports in the United States were inspected. There were 3,791 vessels fumigated or disinfected at continental stations, 707 at insular stations, and 990 at foreign stations. At the border quarantine stations there were 109,367 travelers inspected. In the same year the service examined 973,974 alien passengers and 984,771 alien seamen.

Officers of the service are assigned to 26 different European consular stations to examine prospective immigrants. In 1929 they examined 173,740 applicants for immigration visas in countries of origin.

The United States Public Health Service is charged with the duty of cooperating with and aiding the States in preventing the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States or from one State or Territory to another, and to aid the States in rural sanitation and in the organization of county health units.

Mr. GLOVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAPES. I yield.

Mr. GLOVER. Is there anything in this bill that would change the State laws affecting health or conflict with the regulations of the State?

Mr. MAPES. Absolutely nothing.

Mr. GLOVER. I notice that the bill provides for promotions. What will the additional cost of this bill be?

Mr. MAPES. It is estimated that the first year it will cost about \$30,000 in addition to the present cost, and that that amount will gradually diminish until the cost of the service will be about \$20,000 per year additional to what it is under the existing law.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAPES. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. What would cause it to diminish?

Mr. MAPES. The transfer of the men from the civilian service to the commissioned service, temporarily, will cause some additional cost. The service, however, thinks that the general efficiency and cooperation which the law provides for will much more than offset any additional expense.

The Surgeon General is required to prepare and transmit to health authorities and others weekly abstracts of sanitary reports and other pertinent information relating to contagious and infectious diseases, including information relating to the cause, prevention, or control of diseases.

Since 1912 the service has been charged with the duty of making field investigations of public-health matters, including sanitation and sewage and the pollution, either directly or indirectly, of navigable streams and lakes in the United States. One of its first investigations was to make a thorough examination as to the prevalence of tuberculosis, trachoma, smallpox,

and other contagious and infectious diseases among the Indians. By agreement between the Secretaries of the two departments, with the approval of the President, the supervision of the medical work of the Indian Bureau is at present under the charge of a Public Health Service officer, in cooperation with the Interior Department.

In 1918 it was authorized, first, to study and investigate the cause, treatment, and prevention of venereal diseases; second, to cooperate with State boards or departments of health for the prevention and control of such diseases within the States; and, third, the control and spread of these diseases in interstate traffic.

One of the most important functions of the Public Health Service is its research work. In its research division are sections devoted to the study and investigation of the cause and prevention of such diseases as cancer, goiter, leprosy, malaria, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tularemia, trachoma, and scarlet fever. Recently it has been making a special study of what is popularly known as parrot fever.

The study of pellagra, carried on by Dr. Joseph Goldberger until his death in 1929, resulted not only in the discovery of the cause but also in the method of prevention and cure of the disease. This important work has been expanded to include the entire field of nutritional diseases.

Other sections in the research division relate to the studies of child hygiene, infantile paralysis, industrial hygiene, public-health aspects of the milk problem, statistical investigations relating to the study of influenza and other respiratory diseases, experimental studies pertaining to the natural and artificial purification of the polluted waters, and the study of the basic principles essential to modern public-health practice relating to States and municipalities.

In 1901 the Hygienic Laboratory was established "for the investigation of infectious and contagious diseases and matters pertaining to the public health." This institution is said to be "one of the foremost research institutions of the world." The laboratory is required to make regulations relating to the issuance of licenses to those who desire to manufacture and sell in interstate commerce viruses, serums, toxins and antitoxins, and analogous products for the prevention and cure of the diseases of man. At the present time there are four divisions in the Hygienic Laboratory, namely, bacteriology and pathology, chemistry, zoology, and pharmacology. It is hoped by the passage of this bill to establish new divisions, such as industrial hygiene, sanitary engineering, and physiology, and the like.

In 1929 Congress authorized the establishment of two institutions for the treatment of drug addicts and created within the Bureau of Public Health Service a new division known as the Narcotics Division.

In times of war the Public Health Service becomes a part of the military forces of the United States.

The extension of the work and the accomplishments of the Public Health Service in the many fields of public health by the direction of Congress have placed the service in a position where it acts largely in an advisory capacity to official public-health agencies of the States and municipalities and to labor and industry with regard to their particular public-health problems. One of the important features of its work is the assistance which it renders in coordinating the work of scientists and others engaged in research both in public and private institutions.

In its cooperation with the work of the public-health officers of the States, the law requires the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to call an annual conference of the State and Territorial health officers.

According to the information furnished by the service, at the present time there are in the Public Health Service the following personnel:

<i>Commissioned service</i>	
Regular medical officers.....	240
Reserve medical and dental officers.....	54
<i>Civil service</i>	
Acting assistant surgeons.....	629
Contract dental surgeons.....	36
Internes.....	61
Sanitary engineers.....	24
Pharmacists.....	36
Scientific personnel—Hygienic Laboratory.....	35
Administrative assistants.....	20
Nurses.....	465
Aides (occupational and physiotherapy).....	35
Dietitians.....	20
Laboratory workers.....	30
Pilots and marine engineers.....	73
Clerks.....	465
Attendants and all other miscellaneous personnel.....	2,896
Total.....	5,127

Of the officers in the commissioned personnel 12 are on duty in the Bureau of the Public Health here in Washington in administrative positions. Three are detailed to the Employees' Compensation Commission, 4 to the Indian medical service, 2 to the Bureau of Mines, 3 to the United States Coast Guard, and 2 to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. Seventy-four are serving at marine hospitals and relief stations, 35 are on duty at quarantine and immigration stations in the United States, 34 are on immigration and quarantine duty in Europe, and 12 are on this work in various other foreign ports. Seven are engaged on interstate quarantine work and 26 are at work in the field of scientific research and field investigations relating to diseases of man. Twenty-four are on "waiting orders" as a result of physical disability after an average length of service for each officer of 34½ years.

All other employees of the Public Health Service are obtained through the Civil Service Commission. The tenure of office, salaries, and method of terminating the services of civil-service employees are the ones prescribed by the laws and regulations governing civil-service appointees.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAPES. I yield.

Mr. DYER. Will this legislation increase the personnel?

Mr. MAPES. Not at all.

Mr. DYER. And you say it will only increase the pay of the Surgeon General?

Mr. MAPES. Except that in the transfer from civilian service to the commissioned service of 55 officers, which the bill authorizes may be transferred, there may have to be some adjustment of salaries. Some of the salaries may be lowered and some may be raised.

Mr. DYER. But the legislation does not make a general increase in the expense of the bureau except in the salary of the Surgeon General, whose salary should be raised.

Mr. MAPES. I think there is a provision raising the salary of two Assistant Surgeons General \$300 each.

Mr. DYER. Merely nominal?

Mr. MAPES. Merely nominal. The salary of the Surgeon General is increased \$2,200 a year. Those are the only provisions which contemplate a direct increase in any of the salaries of the personnel.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAPES. I yield.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I would like to say in this connection that the Public Health Service is one of the greatest services of the Government. No doubt the gentleman has thought about the number of men in this service who have lost their lives recently in connection with parrot fever. As I understand, this bill is to help this great service. Is not that the idea?

Mr. MAPES. It is for the purpose of helping the service; and students of the question and witnesses before the committee who appeared two years ago stated that the bill is too modest and too conservative.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I think that Doctor Cumming, the head of the Public Health Service, is one of the greatest men of the country, and I think he is entitled to the full cooperation of the Congress and the country in the great work that he and his department are doing.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PARKER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan five additional minutes.

Mr. MAPES. As I remember the discussion of the bill in the last Congress, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. ABERNETHY] expressed himself in sympathy with the work of this service. I am glad to know that the gentleman feels that way. The more one studies the work of the Health Service the more he appreciates the value of the work it is doing, and the great benefit that the service is rendering the country.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAPES. I yield.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Does the gentleman know of a finer personnel in any agency of the Government than that of the Health Service?

Mr. MAPES. I think it would be hard to find a better personnel.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. The gentleman is familiar with the fact that the work of the Public Health Service, the information it has been able to furnish, the advice it has been able to give, has led to general commendation by foreign nations, including the nations to the south of us.

Mr. MAPES. That is true.

Mr. IRWIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAPES. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Illinois, who is a physician.

Mr. IRWIN. I would like to say that I do not know whether this matter, which I consider one of the most important functions of the Public Health Service, has been given consideration or not. Many men and women throughout the country are injured by mail trucks, by Army trucks, and by trucks of different organizations of the Government, and Members of Congress introduce bills in the interest of those people. I have some experience along this line, as chairman of the Claims Committee, and we invariably ask the Public Health Service to make examinations, and they do make exhaustive examinations of claimants, men and women all over the country, wherever they can be found, in order that we may determine whether or not there is permanent disability. In other words, they give the Claims Committee an intelligent picture of the claimants' physical disability who are asking for compensation. I think this is very important, and I did not hear the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MAPES] mention this particular function. I just wanted to call attention to that.

Mr. MAPES. The law requires that the Public Health Service treat those who come under the jurisdiction of the Employees' Compensation Commission. I do not know whether cases such as the gentleman mentions are treated by the Public Health Service or not. An amendment such as the gentleman from Illinois has suggested, might be made to the law some time to cover the cases the gentleman has in mind. This bill, however, does not go into that feature of the law.

Mr. IRWIN. I would like to say that we are using the Public Health Service every day at the present time in helping us determine the merits of that kind of claims.

Mr. MAPES. Yes, I have no doubt that is true.

Mr. ROMJUE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAPES. I yield.

Mr. ROMJUE. With reference to the question which Doctor IRWIN raised, this bill makes no provision for the cases suggested by the gentleman?

Mr. MAPES. None.

Mr. ROMJUE. May I make the inquiry whether the present law makes any provision for such examinations? I think they are important and should be made.

Mr. MAPES. Reserve medical officers are located all over the United States, and they are compensated for the work they perform for the service.

Mr. ROMJUE. Do they have authority to pay for such services the gentleman from Illinois refers to?

Mr. MAPES. I do not know whether they have authority to compensate for that service or not.

Mr. IRWIN. However, I will say that they render the service whenever they are requested to do so.

Mr. ROMJUE. I think they should have authority to pay the doctors.

Mr. MAPES. I shall not at this time attempt to discuss the different sections of the pending bill in detail. I attempted to do that in the report of the committee on the bill and shall endeavor to answer any questions that may be asked in regard to the bill under the 5-minute rule.

Briefly, the bill attempts to coordinate the different public-health activities and to give the Public Health Service a little more concrete and definite statutory authority for some of the activities that it now has and, to a very limited extent, to broaden others. The bill also puts certain of the personnel of the service on a commissioned basis, so as to encourage the making of the Public Health Service more of a career service than is now possible.

As the report indicates, the bill has the support of practically all the public-health agencies and public-health workers of the country. Monday this House passed a resolution authorizing Dr. William H. Welch to accept an award of the Legion of Honor tendered him by the French Government. Doctor Welch is director emeritus of the school of hygiene and public health of Johns Hopkins University, and I believe is to celebrate in a short time the eightieth anniversary of his birth. He appeared before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at the hearings on the original bill in February, 1927, and very earnestly advocated the passage of this legislation. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. MAPES. Doctor Welch's criticism of the bill was that it was too modest and did not ask for enough for the service.

Under the permission granted me, I submit the report of the committee, as follows:

House of Representatives, Report No. 542, Seventy-first Congress, second session

COORDINATION OF THE PUBLIC-HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Mr. MAPES, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 8807):

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8807) to provide for the coordination of the public-health activities of the Government, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it pass.

This bill in its general scope and purpose is the same as H. R. 11026, Seventieth Congress, first session, which was reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, passed by both Houses of Congress, and vetoed by the President.

The President in his veto message gave as his reason for vetoing the latter bill that (1) it "is so framed as to undertake to take away and limit the constitutional authority of the President to make appointments," and (2) "there should be eliminated from the legislation any provision which gives a military status to officers or employees of the service engaged in scientific pursuits." These two objections of the President to the former bill have been eliminated in the present one.

The present bill omits the provision contained in the former bill creating a nurse corps in the Public Health Service and adds a provision providing for the compulsory elimination of unqualified commissioned personnel. Other minor changes have been made in the present bill from the one passed in the last Congress, but they do not, in the opinion of your committee, change the substance of the legislation.

Because of the similarity of the two bills the committee did not think it necessary to conduct hearings on the pending bill. It is believed that it is fair to assume that the witnesses who appeared before the committee on the bill in the last Congress would express the same opinion as to this bill as they expressed on the bill before the committee at that time.

The Public Health Service advises the committee that the necessity for the legislation is becoming increasingly important and that it is becoming more difficult to obtain and retain medical officers in the regular corps. During the past year there has been a loss of 19 officers from resignations, etc., and only 16 successful candidates have been appointed. Meantime, there is a constantly increasing need for additional officers because of the demands of the Department of State for officers abroad, requests of other departments for loan of experienced officers, and the increasing number of patients in service hospitals.

The report of the committee on the bill in the Seventieth Congress was full and complete, and the committee adopts the language of that report as its report on the pending bill in so far as the same is applicable and with such changes as are necessary to bring it up to date.

The bill aims better to coordinate the public-health activities of the Government, especially of the Public Health Service; to give more specific statutory authority for certain activities of the Public Health Service and, to a limited extent, to broaden others; to improve its administrative procedure; to change the name, increase the personnel, and enlarge the functions of the Hygienic Laboratory Board and to authorize the establishment of new divisions in the Hygienic Laboratory; to increase the pay of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service; and to place the dental sanitary engineer and certain pharmacist personnel of the service upon the same commissioned basis as the medical officers in it now are.

Public-health work is carried on, and necessarily so, to a greater or less extent by a great many different branches of the Government as an incident to their major activities. It is often found desirable for the other departments, in establishing or reorganizing their health activities or in doing advanced research work, to have the assistance and advice of the Public Health Service. In certain cases the law now authorizes the detail of personnel from that service to other departments for such purposes, as, for example, to the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Fisheries, the Bureau of Immigration, the Consular Service, and in connection with the pure food and drug activities in the Department of Agriculture.

The first section of the bill would authorize such detail of personnel to any department or independent establishment of the Government carrying on public-health activities, upon the request of the head of such department or independent establishment. It would simply extend the policy already adopted by Congress in certain cases and followed in others without express authority of law. If enacted into law, it is believed that it would tend to bring about a better correlation of health activities of the Government and to produce economies. It seems the part of wisdom to give the other branches of the Government the opportunity, if desired, to take advantage of the superior knowledge and experience of the personnel of the Public Health Service.

Section 2 (a) would authorize the detail of public-health personnel to educational and research institutions for the purpose of making special studies of scientific problems relating to public health and for the dissemination of information relating to the same. The paragraph would also give the reciprocal right to public-health officials and

scientists engaged in special studies outside of the Public Health Service to use the facilities of the Hygienic Laboratory. As scientific research is perhaps the most important public-health function of the Federal Government, the desirability of this provision seems apparent.

Section 2 (b) would authorize the establishment of new divisions in the Hygienic Laboratory. The act of 1902 reorganizing the Hygienic Laboratory established three divisions in it, namely, chemistry, zoology, and pharmacology, in addition to the division of bacteriology and pathology, the only division in the laboratory up to that time. No new divisions have been established since that date. There is need for additional divisions to permit of greater specialization in research. Problems arising since the passage of the act of 1902 require new divisions, such as industrial hygiene, sanitary engineering, physiology, and the like. As stated by one of the witnesses before the committee, "As knowledge grows, various branches of scientific study are developed." The service would, of course, be controlled and limited as to the number of divisions established by the appropriation, as it is in all other respects.

Section 3 provides that the administrative offices and bureau divisions in the District of Columbia shall be administered as a part of the departmental organization, and the scientific offices and research laboratories, including the Hygienic Laboratory, whether in the District of Columbia or not, as a part of the field service. That is the present practice, but there is fear that the Comptroller General may hold that the practice can not be continued under existing law. This section would make certain the continuance of the present practice and is deemed necessary to insure the most efficient administration by enabling the ready transfer of personnel between the central and field laboratories as occasion requires.

Sections 4 and 5 would put dentists, sanitary engineers, and pharmacists on the same basis as to appointment, pay, promotion, disability privileges, etc., as medical officers. This is one of the major objects of the bill. Public-health work is, or should be, a career service. It has come to be quite as dependent upon these other professions for its success as upon the medical profession. For the good of the service and to encourage members of these other professions to engage in it, it is considered necessary that they should be put upon the same basis as the doctors. Surgeon General Cumming testified (p. 14 of the hearings):

"The greatest single administrative need of the Public Health Service is uniformity of method of appointment and status of this scientific personnel."

Other witnesses before the committee expressed the same thought. Such appears to be the general opinion of those familiar with the service.

The Public Health Service has 236 regular medical officers in the regular corps. In addition, there are 24 sanitary engineers, 31 dentists, and 100 physicians, all of whom are on full-time duty and available for general service. The sanitary engineers and other technical officers, other than the medical officers of the regular corps, as well as certain medical officers of the reserve corps, are on civil-service status and are not commissioned, while the dental officers have temporary reserve commissions. Under the provisions of this section these other officers as well as the medical officers may be transferred to the regular corps after examination and with due regard to their present salaries.

Section 6 would authorize the temporary utilization of the services of officers in the reserve corps of the Public Health Service for purposes of training and determining their fitness for appointment to the regular corps. Under existing law authorizing the appointment of commissioned medical officers, there is provision for determining the professional qualifications of candidates. Only by continued observation and training, however, is it practicable to determine the personality and adaptability of an officer to discharge the duties and meet the responsibilities of his office. This section would provide such opportunity with advantage both to the candidate and to the Government, with no additional expense.

Section 7 would authorize the appointment of specialists in scientific research, in case of special need, to grades higher than that of assistant surgeons.

The appointment of persons to the regular corps is limited by law now to the minimum grade. Occasions often arise when it seems necessary to engage persons with special training in scientific research at salaries more nearly commensurate with their attainments than the minimum salary. The method of appointment under this provision is in effect the same as that now provided by law for entrance into the regular corps, except that it authorizes appointments to be made to grades above the minimum. Under existing law the employment of such persons has to be in accordance with the civil service laws, which makes their appointment necessarily temporary and without any prospect of a career service.

Section 8 would limit waiting-orders pay for officers appointed under the foregoing sections to amounts depending on total service at the time of retirement for disability. This restriction is similar to existing law governing other comparable services.

Section 9 provides for the promotion of officers, after due examination, according to the same length of service as officers of corre-

sponding grade of the Medical Corps of the Army. In order to be promoted to the next higher grade an officer must have given satisfactory service, must have passed a mental and physical examination, and must have served, from date of original appointment, as follows: Three years before promotion to passed assistant surgeon; 12 years before promotion to surgeon; 20 years before promotion to senior surgeon; and 26 years before promotion to medical director.

Paragraph 2, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3, of section 9, was not in the bill in the Seventieth Congress. It has been placed in the new bill for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the regular corps. It allows officers to be permanently separated from the service if not promoted from the grades of assistant surgeon and passed assistant surgeon with six months' pay and one year's pay, respectively. The purpose is to eliminate inefficient officers without further obligation on the part of the Government. It is the same procedure as is followed in the Army.

Section 10, as a matter of convenience and brevity, would change the designation of Assistant Surgeon General on field service, now called "Assistant Surgeon General at large," to "medical director."

It would also repeal existing law which limits the number of senior surgeons to 10, outside of 2 authorized by special act of Congress because of distinguished service during the construction of the Panama Canal. There are now 12 senior surgeons in the service on active duty, including the 2 just mentioned.

There are altogether 18 doctors, 6 besides the 12 already commissioned, in the service eligible to take the examination for the grade of senior surgeon, and who, if found qualified, might be appointed senior surgeons if the present limitation is removed. A medical officer must have served at least 20 years in the service before being eligible for appointment as senior surgeon and 26 years before being eligible for appointment as Assistant Surgeon General. All original appointments in the service must be made under existing law to the lowest grade, namely, assistant surgeon. An assistant surgeon receives the same pay and allowances as a first lieutenant in the Army. To be eligible for such appointment, a person must be a graduate of a regular medical college and must have at least one year in hospital work or two years in the general practice of his profession.

Section 10 (b) would increase the pay of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. It would give him the pay and allowances of a major general of the Army, the same as the Surgeon General of the Army receives, instead of that of a brigadier general which he now receives. In dollars and cents this would raise his total pay and allowances from \$7,500 to \$9,700 per year, or an increase of \$2,200 per year. The present Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, is an outstanding figure in public-health work. He has been in the service over 33 years and has an international reputation. Your committee believes that he should receive the same compensation as the Surgeon General of the Army. He has a responsibility not exceeded by any other bureau chief in the Government.

Section 10 (c) is a new paragraph to provide an additional Assistant Surgeon General to be in charge of the new narcotic division of the Public Health Service created by the last Congress.

Section 11 would correct an administrative difficulty. Under a recent ruling of the Comptroller General a field officer must await the official approval of the Secretary of the Treasury before placing a laborer, nurse, doctor, or any other employee on duty. In case of emergency, such as the recent outbreak of plague in New Orleans, it is necessary under that ruling to await telegraphic or other instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury before emergency employees can be put to work. The section would make the appointment of such employees effective as of the day on which they go on duty. It is obvious that the delay caused under such conditions seriously handicaps efficient administration and causes unnecessary expense, especially at stations abroad and other distant stations. The necessity for this corrective provision is evident.

Section 12 is a new section.

Section 13 would change the name of the advisory board for the Hygienic Laboratory to that of national advisory health council and would authorize the appointment of five additional members. It would also broaden the functions of that board, authorizing it to advise the Surgeon General in respect of public-health activities generally, in addition to the strictly laboratory problems to which it is now limited.

It is considered desirable to have the board enlarged so as to include a greater number of specialists. The board has always had among its membership some of the most distinguished men in the profession and it undoubtedly will continue to have the benefit of the advice of men of the same standing. The members receive \$10 per day and expenses for attending the meetings of the board. The meetings of the board have not averaged one per year for many years past.

It is the opinion of the officials of the Public Health Service that the increase in cost that this legislation will entail, if any, will be more than offset by resulting economies and efficiencies. It is difficult to estimate with exactness just what the increase in salaries and allowances under the bill will be. The best estimate of the Treasury Department is that it will not exceed \$30,000 the first year and that that amount will be reduced to a little over \$20,000 in 1933.

As was said at the beginning of this report, the committee did not consider it necessary to hold hearings on the pending bill because of its similarity to the bill which was reported in the last Congress. It is believed, however, that it is fair to say of this bill, as it was said of the legislation in the last Congress, that the public-health agencies of the country are practically unanimous in their support of the legislation. It is endorsed by the Association of State Health Officers of the United States, the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association, the American Engineering Council, the American Public Health Association, the National Tuberculosis Association, the National Health Council, which includes in its membership all of the national volunteer health agencies, the New York Academy of Medicine, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the American Federation of Labor.

Health officers, public-health workers, and others, from different sections of the country, appeared before the committee to urge its passage.

A few individuals appeared before the committee in opposition to the legislation. The committee felt, however, that their objections did not go to the real merits of the legislation but rather to certain activities or regulations of the Public Health Service which are not in any way affected by the legislation.

Among others who appeared before the committee in advocacy of the bill were:

Dr. H. N. Bundensen, commissioner of health, Chicago, Ill., vice president American Public Health Association.

Dr. William H. Welch, director emeritus of the School of Hygiene and Public Health of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. E. H. Lewinski-Corwin, executive secretary public health relations committee, New York Academy of Medicine, New York City.

Dr. S. W. Welch, State health officer of Alabama.

Dr. M. J. Rosenau, former director of the hygienic laboratory, now a member of the Harvard Medical School, occupying the chair of preventive medicine and hygiene.

Dr. William C. Woodward, formerly health officer of the District of Columbia and Boston, Mass., now of Chicago, Ill., who represents the American Medical Association.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. James A. Tobey, New York City, representing the American Public Health Association.

Mr. Edgar Wallace, Washington, D. C., representing the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. George W. Fuller, New York, a civil engineer, representing the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Public Health Association.

Dr. Homer C. Brown, New York, chairman legislative committee American Dental Association.

Dr. Arthur T. McCormack, State health officer of Kentucky.

The bill also has the approval of the Treasury Department, as will appear by the letter hereto attached.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 9, 1930.

HON. JAMES S. PARKER,
Chairman Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 26, 1929, transmitting a copy of H. R. 3142, "A bill to provide for the coordination of the public-health activities of the Government, and for other purposes," with a request for a report thereon.

The major purposes of this bill are to provide for the coordination of public-health activities of the Government by authorizing the assignment of officers of the Public Health Service to other departments upon the request of such departments; to establish a national advisory health council by expanding the functions of the present advisory board of the Hygienic Laboratory; and to provide a unified method of appointment and orderly promotion in the Public Health Service of medical, dental, sanitary engineer, and pharmacist officers.

The extension of the practice now authorized by law for the assignment of Public Health Service officers to other departments which are conducting health activities would effect in a practical way much needed coordination in the Federal health activities. The other provisions of the bill will enable the Public Health Service to carry out more efficiently the functions now imposed by law, unifying the methods of appointment of the major groups of its mobile professional service, and providing for the rate and conditions of promotion. For several years past I have recommended in my annual reports the enactment of legislation to accomplish these ends.

Because of the increasing duties of the Public Health Service, especially the requests from other Government agencies for the assignment of technically trained officers, and the increasing difficulty of obtaining and retaining such personnel under existing law, the enactment of this bill into law is highly desirable and would be in the interest of efficiency in Federal health activities.

In my opinion, however, section 5 should be amended to provide that not more than a total of 55 officers may be commissioned.

I am advised by the Director of the Budget that with the change suggested above this report is not in conflict with the financial program of the President.

Very truly yours,

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

H. R. 8807, Seventy-first Congress, second session

A bill to provide for the coordination of the public-health activities of the Government, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That upon the request of the head of an executive department or an independent establishment which is carrying on a public-health activity, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to detail officers or employees of the Public Health Service to such department or independent establishment in order to cooperate in such work. When officers or employees are so detailed their salaries and allowances shall be paid by the Public Health Service from applicable appropriations.

SEC. 2. (a) The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service is authorized to detail personnel of the Public Health Service to educational and research institutions for special studies of scientific problems relating to public health and for the dissemination of information relating to public health, and to extend the facilities of the Public Health Service to health officials and scientists engaged in special study.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish such additional divisions in the Hygienic Laboratory in the District of Columbia as he deems necessary to provide agencies for the solution of public-health problems, and facilities therein for the coordination of research by public-health officials and other scientists and for demonstrations of sanitary methods and appliances.

SEC. 3. The administrative office and bureau divisions of the Public Health Service in the District of Columbia shall be administered as a part of the departmental organization, and the scientific offices and research laboratories of the Public Health Service (whether or not in the District of Columbia) shall be administered as a part of the field service.

SEC. 4. Hereafter, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, medical, dental, sanitary engineer, and pharmacist officers selected for general service in the regular corps of the Public Health Service and subject to change of station shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; original appointments shall be made only in the grade corresponding to that of assistant surgeon or passed assistant surgeon, except as provided under sections 5 and 6 of this act.

SEC. 5. The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to grades in the regular corps not above that of medical director, under such regulations as he may prescribe, not to exceed a total of 55 medical, dental, sanitary engineer, and pharmacist officers in the Public Health Service upon the date of passage of this act (except commissioned officers of the regular corps). Not more than four such appointments shall be in a grade above that of surgeon. In making such appointments due regard shall be had to the salary received by such officer at the time of such appointment. For purposes of pay and pay period, said officers shall be credited only with active service in the Public Health Service and active commissioned service in the Army and the Navy.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to order officers in the reserve of the Public Health Service to active duty for the purpose of training and of determining their fitness for appointment in the regular corps, and such active duty shall be credited for purposes of future promotion in the regular corps.

SEC. 7. Whenever commissioned officers of the Public Health Service are not available for the performance of permanent duties requiring highly specialized training and experience in scientific research, the Secretary of the Treasury shall report that fact to the President with his recommendations, and the President, under the provision of this section, is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not to exceed three persons in any one fiscal year to grades in the regular corps of the Public Health Service above that of assistant surgeon, but not to a grade above that of medical director; and for purposes of pay and pay period any person appointed under the provisions of this section shall be considered as having had on the date of appointment service equal to that of the junior officer of the grade to which appointed.

SEC. 8. Any person commissioned in the regular corps of the Public Health Service under the provisions of this act of an age greater than 45 years, if placed on waiting orders for disability incurred in line of duty, shall receive pay at the rate of 4 per cent of active pay for each complete year of service in the Army, Navy, or Public Health Service, the total to be not more than 75 per cent.

SEC. 9. Hereafter commissioned officers of the regular corps of the Public Health Service, after examination under regulations approved by the President, shall be promoted according to the same length of service and shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may

hereafter be authorized for officers of corresponding grades of the Medical Corps of the Army, except that—

(a) For purposes of future promotion an officer whose original appointment to the regular corps under the provisions of this act is in a grade above that of assistant surgeon shall be considered as having had on the date of appointment service equal to that of the junior officer of the grade to which appointed; if the actual service of such officer in the Public Health Service exceeds that of the junior officer of the grade, such actual service not exceeding 10 years for a passed assistant surgeon, and 14 years for a surgeon, shall be credited for purposes of future promotion.

(b) Pharmacists shall not be promoted to the grade of passed assistant surgeon until after five years of service in the grade of assistant surgeon and shall not be promoted above the grade of passed assistant surgeon.

(c) When an officer, after examination under regulations approved by the President, is found not qualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability incurred in line of duty—

(1) If in the grade of assistant surgeon, he shall be separated from the service and paid six months' pay and allowances;

(2) If in the grade of passed assistant surgeon, he shall be separated from the service and paid one year's pay and allowances; and

(3) If in the grade of surgeon or of senior surgeon, he shall be reported as not in line of promotion, or placed on waiting orders and paid at the rate of 2½ per cent for each complete year of active commissioned service in the Public Health Service, but in no case to exceed 60 per cent of his active pay at the time he is placed on waiting orders.

SEC. 10. (a) The President is authorized to prescribe appropriate titles for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service other than medical officers, corresponding to the grades of medical officers. Hereafter officers of the Public Health Service in the grade of Assistant Surgeon General (except those in charge of bureau divisions) shall be known and designated as medical directors. The limitation now imposed by law upon the number of senior surgeons and Assistant Surgeons General at large of the Public Health Service on active duty is hereby repealed. There is created in the regular corps of the Public Health Service the grade of senior medical director, and the salary and allowances of officers commissioned in said grade, of whom there shall be two in number on active duty, shall be the same as that authorized in section 8 of the act approved June 10, 1922, for the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

(b) Hereafter the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances as the Surgeon General of the Army; and a regular commissioned officer of the Public Health Service who serves as Surgeon General shall, upon the expiration of his commission, if not reappointed as Surgeon General, revert to the grade and number in the regular corps that he would have occupied had he not served as Surgeon General.

(c) The officer detailed as chief of the narcotic division of the Public Health Service shall, while thus serving, be an Assistant Surgeon General, subject to the provisions of law applicable to Assistant Surgeons General in charge of other administrative divisions of the Public Health Service.

SEC. 11. Hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint, in accordance with the civil service laws, all officers and employees, other than commissioned officers, of the Public Health Service, and may make any such appointment effective as of the date on which the officer or employee enters upon duty.

SEC. 12. Hereafter officers of the Public Health Service when disabled on account of sickness or injury incurred in line of duty shall be entitled to medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 13. Hereafter the advisory board for the Hygienic Laboratory shall be known as the National Advisory Health Council, and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to appoint, from representatives of the public-health profession, five additional members of such council. The terms of service, compensation, and allowances of such additional members shall be the same as the other members of such council not in the regular employment of the Government, except that the terms of service of the members first appointed shall be so arranged that the terms of not more than two members shall expire each year. Such council, in addition to its other functions, shall advise the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service in respect of public-health activities.

Mr. LEA of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask recognition on this side. I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, one of the most natural questions that arises on the presentation of this bill is as to the additional expense that will accrue to the Government by the enactment of this proposed legislation. This bill creates very few new positions; it creates very few increases in salary. Its immediate expense will be due principally to the earlier period of promotion it authorizes.

The provision in the bill which repeals the present law limiting the number of senior surgeons and assistant surgeons gen-

eral to the number of 10 opens the way for an increased number of promotions. The result will be that many men now in the service will receive higher pay after 20 years' service instead of 23 years. So the increase in pay, on account of the earlier promotion, will account for the principal increase in the cost of this service on account of this bill when enacted.

It is estimated that the increase for the first fiscal year will be about \$26,000, and for 1933 about \$16,000. Part of this increase is due to increased salaries. The increased salaries go to the Surgeon General, two senior medical directors, and a chief of the narcotics division. The increases allowed to these four or five men total only \$3,680 per year, and is included within the estimated cost I have already given you.

There is an increase of \$500 on account of the new personnel in the advisory health council provided for in section 13. The expense of the advisory health council is of little consequence. This bill provides for the appointment of five additional men on the council. Members of the council are allowed \$10 per day for their service and actual and necessary traveling expenses. The number of meeting days in the whole fiscal year is limited to 10. On the average the council has met even less than once a year. So the estimated increase on that account is only \$500.

A more important provision from the standpoint of expense and from the standpoint of the Public Health Service is in reference to retirement. The Public Health Service has its own retirement law. The only cause for retirement is disability. That Public Health retirement law applies only to those in the regular corps. By this bill 55 men are transferred from the civil service into the regular corps. These 55 men are given a commissioned status and with that will be the privilege of passing from the civil service retirement law into the Public Health Service retirement law.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEA of California. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. That does not affect their civil-service standing at all?

Mr. LEA of California. They have a civil-service standing, but they go to a different basis from the standpoint of retirement.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. But they are still covered by the civil service law?

Mr. LEA of California. They will still be under the civil service. When they pass into this new status as to retirement it will mean they will be subject to no age limit at which they will automatically retire. They can only retire on a basis of their disability to perform the service and for a disability that originates in line of duty. The benefit to those 55 men who are transferred to the regular corps will be in the higher financial limit placed on which their retirement pay will be based. In other words, the limit of salary on which civil-service retirement is based is small in comparison with the limit on which Public Health Service retirement is based. The basic pay will be founded upon 75 per cent of the salary without the low basic limit fixed by the civil-service retirement law. They will be entitled to retirement benefits without deduction of any amount from their salaries in payment therefor. In this respect retirement will be on a Government-payment basis, like it is in the Army.

These are the main financial features of this legislation. The other provisions of this measure deal principally with details of administration.

Mr. ELLIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEA of California. Yes.

Mr. ELLIS. What will be the effect upon the Treasury of the United States by this transfer from one retirement fund to the other?

Mr. LEA of California. So far as my information goes it is very difficult to determine. No estimate has been presented to the committee. I am advised, however, by the Public Health Service that the amount involved would be of little importance until probably 20 years from now. There are so many uncertain factors as to what the difference will be that no estimate is offered. However, it is only a question of passing from one retirement system to the other. The expense will, of course, be higher.

Mr. PALMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEA of California. Yes.

Mr. PALMER. My understanding is that the best estimate made by the Treasury Department is that it will not exceed \$30,000 the first year.

Mr. LEA of California. That is for the expense outside of the expense involved in the new retirement system.

Mr. PALMER. In view of the need of research work in connection with new diseases that are continually developing it is evident to me that this will be money well invested, because I

believe the Public Health Service should go into that research work in a more extensive way.

Mr. LEA of California. I agree with the gentleman. Few men are affected, only 55.

Mr. PALMER. As it strikes me, there is a real question here as to whether the bill goes as far as it should in order to protect the public in this research work.

Mr. LEA of California. A question of that kind may well be asked. The main body of the employees of the Public Health Service will remain under the civil service retirement law on a lower basis of benefits, but nevertheless in harmony with our general retirement act.

The other provisions of the bill are mainly administrative.

There is a provision about the detail or assignment of officers to other departments on the request of such departments. There is a provision for the detail of men for the study of specific scientific problems. There is a provision making the research laboratories of the Public Health Service available to scientists of the country to study specific problems. In turn, the Public Health Service is given permission to assign its personnel to the study of scientific problems in the laboratories out over the country. Special equipment in particular hospitals make this interchange of investigation efforts desirable.

One important phase of the bill is that the dentists and the sanitary engineers and the pharmacists are transferred to the commissioned grade. They are thus placed on a permanent status, on a career basis. The medical officers are already in that status.

Section 7 permits the appointment of a limited number of highly trained scientific men over the heads of men in the regular corps. This enables the service to avail itself of the aid of men of special experience and ability in particular lines of scientific work. In order to give them a position of equality with other men in the regular corps, they are given a constructive service for a limited number of years. In this way they are given a compensation and an opportunity for promotion comparable with other men performing similar services in the Public Health Service.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. KAHN].

Mrs. KAHN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I have been particularly interested in this legislation, because I realize and appreciate the necessity and importance of detailing public-health personnel to scientific and research institutions, and this was brought home to me most forcibly several weeks ago when two very famous physicians from San Francisco, connected with the Southern Pacific Hospital, Doctors Coffey and Humber, appeared before the Senate Commerce Committee, called there to testify in behalf of the Harris resolution. Doctor Coffey is one of San Francisco's finest surgeons, Doctor Humber his most able assistant.

These men, we hope, have really discovered a cancer cure. They certainly seem to be on the right track. They have been treating in San Francisco only cases that have been given up as hopeless by the physicians in charge. They have not treated any cases in the incipient stage, and out of about 1,500 cases treated by them so far, I understand only about 50 have succumbed. The others seem to be responding to the treatment.

These men came here anxious to secure, if possible, the co-operation of the United States Government, and I feel that under the section of the bill which would allow the Public Health Service to designate part of their personnel to research investigation, the Government of the United States could be tied up with this work that we hope will prove a real boon to mankind.

I would like also at this time to pay a tribute to Doctor Cumming, who is the head of the Public Health Service.

I think we all realize and appreciate the wonderful work that Doctor Cumming has done in the service and his peculiar fitness and adaptability for the work. Doctor Cumming has had experience in almost every branch of the service. I know that at one time he was the health officer at San Francisco, and there he made a very deep and intimate study of oriental diseases.

He has done a tremendous amount of work in connection with the bubonic plague, a terrific scourge that frequently comes over from the Orient. He has established marine hospitals and improved the service all over the country. He has taken a deep interest in all that pertains to his service, and I think we all should realize and appreciate the tremendous work that Doctor Cumming is doing along this line.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sac. 2. (a) The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service is authorized to detail personnel of the Public Health Service to educational and research institutions for special studies of scientific problems relating to public health and for the dissemination of information relating to public health, and to extend the facilities of the Public Health Service to health officials and scientists engaged in special study.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish such additional divisions in the Hygienic Laboratory in the District of Columbia as he deems necessary to provide agencies for the solution of public-health problems, and facilities therein for the coordination of research by public-health officials and other scientists and for demonstrations of sanitary methods and appliances.

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, strike out lines 1 to 7, inclusive.

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I offer the amendment and call attention to the fact that under the language of section 2-a it would be possible for the Public Health Bureau to furnish medical schools with professors or instructors for an indefinite length of time. Investigations are continually being made and men spend years, no doubt, in perfectly good faith, in what they regard as studies of these subjects.

Now, if the Public Health Service can assign some one to this and that medical school and keep them there as long as they feel disposed to do so, it is easy to see that the Government might furnish the teaching staff for private institutions.

I have no hostility whatever to any particular school of medicine, but upon a subject about which there is so much sincere difference of opinion among intelligent people, as exists in regard to the various schools of healing, I do not think we should directly or indirectly enforce by law the opinions of any school. Everyone who has investigated the subject knows that the notions of different schools of healing have been completely reversed from generation to generation.

Who does not know that the method used in treating pneumonia to-day is just the opposite of what it was a generation ago? Other illustrations might be given but it is unnecessary to argue that notions about which there is so much doubt should not be forced upon the public by law. The thoughtful physician recognizes the doubtful nature and sometimes harm of some theories and practices, and accordingly he does not approve of the proposal to give preference by statute to either side of disputed theories.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the research work of the Public Health Service is considered very important, and this provision which the gentleman from Ohio seeks to strike out is a very important provision in this bill. Scientific investigation and research are perhaps the most important feature of public-health work.

Mr. CROSSER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAPES. I yield.

Mr. CROSSER. The gentleman agrees that it is possible to do what I say can be done under this section of the bill?

Mr. MAPES. In answer to the question I will say that it might be possible, but in all human probability, in my opinion, what the gentleman imagines might happen will never happen in the administration of this law. I do not want to express my own views alone about this provision, but I desire to refer to the testimony of Doctor Welch, who appeared before the committee in 1927. Referring to this provision he said:

One of the provisions in this bill, and a very important one, will enable the Federal Public Health Service to utilize existing laboratories connected with universities or separate institutions.

At another point in his testimony Doctor Welch says:

I am above all interested in the provisions in this bill which will strengthen this scientific and practical work, and I attach a good deal of importance to the fact that the Surgeon General will be empowered to detail medical officers to work in educational and scientific institutions on special problems, or even for purposes of study, and that similar courtesies are to be extended to outside workers who may come here to work in public-health laboratory without cost to the Government—volunteers, of course.

That statement of Doctor Welch, who is a recognized leader in public-health work throughout the country, was indorsed and agreed to by practically all of the witnesses who appeared before the committee in favor of this legislation. They all said that this feature was one of the very important ones in the bill.

Mr. CROSSER. Of course, the gentleman understands that I am not questioning the good faith of the officers of the Public

Health Service. What I say is that they are committed to one proposition at one time and frequently contend for the soundness of a contrary proposition at another time. That is not a reflection upon them, but I say that the liberal view is opposed to the proposal to place the influence of the Government behind a mooted proposition.

Mr. MAPES. I realize that my colleague does not question at all the good faith of those who favor this provision, and I think it is unnecessary for me to say to him that those who favor this provision do not in any way question his good faith in asking to have it cut out.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. It seems to me beyond doubt that we must in all of its work trust to the exercise of a wise and honest discretion.

Mr. MAPES. Certainly.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Then, there is this further to be said: If any abuses occur, such as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER] anticipates, it will be very easy to recall this provision.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAPES. Yes.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Is it not true that this paragraph 2a is only a general authorization, and that no one will be detailed to one institution or another without some kind of an appropriation that must be made at a later time?

Mr. MAPES. The service has to go before the Committee on Appropriations, of course, and show its needs every year.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. And this is in the nature of a general authorization?

Mr. MAPES. I am not sure about that. I would not be surprised to find that there is some fund now that the Surgeon General can use for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. LEA of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. LEA of California offers the following amendment: Page 2, line 4, strike out the word "and" and all of line 5.

Mr. LEA of California. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the general purposes of the bill, but in the committee I reserved the right to offer this amendment. I am in thorough sympathy with this section so far as it authorizes scientific investigations. I think one of the greatest services that the Public Health Service can give is to engage in scientific investigations. I am in entire sympathy with the assignment of scientists to these private institutions and public institutions over the country where there are special laboratory facilities for the study of scientific problems. I am opposed to this provision which I propose to strike out. It provides for sending men to private institutions for the purpose of dissemination of information. I think this is a very poor policy, an unwise policy, fundamentally wrong. I have no particular distrust of the Public Health Service in offering this amendment. I greatly object to a policy of writing into the law a policy of supporting propaganda efforts at public expense and in private institutions. It ought not to be done. There is no reason why scientists or anyone else in the Public Health Service should be paid to go to private institutions and deliver lectures or a course of lectures for the purpose of dissemination of information. Under the organic act of the Public Health Service it is given ample authority to disseminate information, all of the authority it needs. There is no reason why it should utilize private institutions for that purpose and involve the expense of sending men possibly to different sections of the country to carry on propaganda or self-serving efforts. It is not scientists but "personnel" of the Public Health Service that are given this propaganda authority. They can come back to the Public Health headquarters and in a normal, proper way give to the public any desirable information, without any authority to subsidize private institutions. I believe the amendment ought to be adopted. I have hoped, in fact, that the committee would consent to it.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this language ought not to be stricken from the bill. If the Public Health Service has information relating to diseases then that information ought to be disseminated. It seems to me that the gentleman from California puts a strained construction on the language. Individually, I doubt whether it means anything more than the authority which the Surgeon General already has to make weekly reports to public-health officials and others giving information relative to diseases and other matter affecting the public health. I fear that the amendment of the gentleman from California might cripple the purposes of the bill.

Mr. LEA of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAPES. Yes.

Mr. LEA of California. The gentleman recognizes that the organic act of the Public Health Service gives the Public Health Service the widest latitude for the dissemination of information?

Mr. MAPES. Yes.

Mr. LEA of California. That is one of the primary purposes of the Public Health Service. They have a right to do that under the present law. When we take a step farther and give legal authorization and make appropriations to support what may be a form of propaganda I think it is a mistake. I oppose this authority, not as any reflection on the purposes of the Public Health Service, but because it is a bad policy. We are developing something in which there is the possibility of financing private propaganda at public expense in private institutions. Where it is done as a public service in the Public Health Service I approve of it, but when we finance private institutions for that purpose I think we are going beyond the legitimate functions of the Public Health Service.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the answer of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE] to the suggestion of the gentleman from Ohio a short time ago would also apply in answer to the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA]; that we must expect the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to administer this law in a reasonable way; and certainly if the Public Health Service has important information relative to the needs and conditions of the public health, it ought to have the authority to disseminate that information to the public.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt the gentleman there?

Mr. MAPES. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. As I read the language, it justifies the proposed researches in order to enable the Public Health Service to obtain information to disseminate. There is no touch of propaganda in the language, so far as I can see. Why should we strike out language the elimination of which may be construed to remove from the Public Health Service the right to disseminate information?

Mr. MAPES. I agree with what the gentleman says, but I can see some ground for the argument of the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEA of California. The general law gives to the Public Health Service the widest latitude toward disseminating information.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Then what is the harm in saying that they can communicate this information in the way they deem proper? There is no inference that this is for the purpose of aiding some institution.

Mr. LEA of California. The gentleman should discriminate between giving out of information in a regular way and the sending out of a man, say, to Chicago, to give information to a private institution.

Mr. CROSSER rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Ohio rise?

Mr. CROSSER. I rise to support the amendment of the gentleman from California.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Chairman, no fair-minded man will object to investigation and research for the purpose of preventing disease, but every careful observer knows of the large amount of guesswork and "taste-and-try" methods employed by the different schools engaged in the healing art. There is honest and widespread disagreement among intelligent people in regard to different theories of healing. Whatever is said in favor of scientific research, the attempt to find out is one thing, but to say, as the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE] seems to indicate, that we ought to allow them to force a disputed theory upon the public is another.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. The logical consequence of the gentleman's statement would be that they should be prohibited from giving out the information.

Mr. CROSSER. Oh, no; but I object to having some other person who, to say the least, is fallible force upon me his notions as to how I should treat my body. That would be very presumptuous, in my opinion.

Mr. DENISON. Of course, this provision only provides for the dissemination of information. This provision provides that they can do that.

Mr. CROSSER. It provides that they can carry on propaganda.

Mr. DENISON. Where is the language to that effect?

Mr. CROSSER. The language is broad enough to permit that.

Mr. DENISON. The gentleman is "seeing things." I do not think that is in there at all.

Mr. CROSSER. We could, for example, send the gentleman from Illinois out with his eloquence to advocate certain policies. Would not that be "disseminating information"? I think the amendment should not, in all fairness, be adopted.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama moves to strike out the last two words.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to assure the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE] that if this entire section should be stricken out, the Public Health Service will still have full authority to disseminate all the information they may have to disseminate.

This section has nothing to do with that dissemination of information by the bureau. It relates solely to the assignment of members of the Public Health Service personnel to educational institutions. It provides that such personnel may be assigned to institutions for two purposes. One is to make special studies. That is the first purpose for which they may be assigned. The second is that they may be assigned to such institutions for the purpose of disseminating information.

In short, the officers of the Public Health Service may be assigned under instructions which will confine them solely to the study of a specific subject, or they may be assigned to an institution to make no special studies whatever but to disseminate information only. Such situation is quite possible.

Now, it is within the logic of this section that the Public Health Service assign representatives to educational institutions as instructors, and for no other purpose. If the section is not for that purpose, why do those in charge of the bill resist a limitation of the purpose for which they may be assigned? They resisted such a limitation when the bill was in committee. They resist it now. If they purpose that these officers shall be assigned to institutions for the purpose of making special studies and to give to the public the result of those special studies, why do they not limit this section to conform to the purpose?

Why do they not so limit this section? What they are trying to do is to give the personnel so assigned a wide-open commission, subject only to the limitations of their instructions from the head of the bureau, by which they can disseminate information exclusively and not collect any unless they desire to do so.

I am opposed to the entire bill. I opposed it as best I could two years ago. It is back here again and I do not choose to take the burden of further opposition on myself, but certainly the amendment offered by the gentleman from California ought to be adopted if there is any desire at all to keep this legislation within its proper limits.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

I would like to read what the law is now with reference to the dissemination of information. The law says:

The Public Health Service may study and investigate the diseases of men and conditions influencing propagation and spread thereof, including sanitation and sewage and the pollution, either directly or indirectly, of the navigable streams and lakes of the United States, and it may from time to time issue information in the form of publications for the use of the public.

It appears to me, following the argument of the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA] and the gentleman from Ohio and also the gentleman from Alabama, that the Public Health Service has, under the law as it now exists, all of the authority it needs in order to disseminate such information as it may gather anywhere. And this provision of the bill, I fear, may be the cause of a large publication of documents that may be unnecessary, and may entail very great expense upon the Treasury of the United States and serve no useful purpose.

I hope that those in charge of the bill may agree to this amendment.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I feel impelled, in view of this discussion, to say something on behalf of a great body of men who are patriotically trying to carry on in a great profession; that is, the medical profession.

I do not care how I am healed, so long as I am healed. There are various methods of healing. Some of us think that the Lord only can heal us, and I think there is great merit in that contention. After all is said and done, I think about all we poor human beings can do on this mundane sphere is to use the agencies given us—the healing power is from above.

I am a believer in many different arts of healing. I am not taking issue with any of them that aid mankind, but I certainly can not see any objection to giving the great Public Health Service of this country the power and authority to disseminate literature that will help the general cause of sanitation and public health throughout the country.

We can all remember how the French Government fell down in trying to build the great Panama Canal. The only power on earth that enabled us to construct that canal was the power of the medical profession, which went down there and cleaned up the yellow fever. [Applause.] A great many members of the medical profession lost their lives in their efforts to do this. This Congress has recognized that fact in many instances. In connection with pellagra, in connection with typhoid fever, smallpox, diphtheria, and various diseases, many of these great doctors have given their lives, and just recently, in this city, there were several of this great Public Health Service who gave their lives undertaking to stop the parrot fever.

Why should we say we are not going to permit them to disseminate scientific knowledge? I think we need all the information we can get in the interest of public health throughout this country. There are men sitting here to-day whose lives have been prolonged by doctors. I have known of doctors who have made mistakes, but the medical profession as a whole is a great body of men who are earnestly and sincerely trying to relieve and cure suffering humanity. These men, many of them, daily take their lives in their hands in carrying on their profession.

I want to pay a tribute to the head of the Public Health Service, Doctor Cumming. I do not know of any service in this country that is carried on in such an efficient manner as the great Public Health Service.

It looks to me as if there is an attempt being made to get into a controversy on the different arts of healing. As I said at the outset, I believe in any kind of healing that will heal you. I do not think we ought to argue about a little matter of whether or not we are going to allow the Public Health Service to do something constructive. I hope the bill will be passed just as it was written. [Applause.]

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I want to say just a word about this provision of the bill. I do not think it is of vital importance to the bill, but it can be used for a very important purpose.

As the gentleman from Alabama pointed out, this provision in the bill authorizes two things. Let us keep that in mind. It authorizes the Director of the Public Health Service to detail officers or experts of the Public Health Service to educational institutions and to research institutions. It is well known that in many of these institutions they have special facilities for making investigations.

Some of the large medical schools have special laboratories and other equipment for making useful investigations that perhaps the Public Health Service does not have. This provision will authorize the Director of the Public Health Service to detail men to those institutions to take advantage of the equipment and facilities they have for making special investigations. Certainly there ought not to be any opposition to that.

Mr. LEA of California. I think the gentleman recognizes that the amendment I offer places no restriction upon the Public Health Service in that regard.

Mr. DENISON. Now, coming to the second provision, it also authorizes the Director of the Public Health Service to detail men to these educational institutions to disseminate information relating to the public health. If I understand that it will authorize the Director of the Public Health Service to detail an expert, for instance, who has been studying for months or years some special disease which affects the public health, to deliver a lecture at an educational institution. Why should we prohibit that, or, rather, why should we not permit the Public Health Service to detail one of its experts to deliver a lecture on public health, or on a particular phase of the public health, at an educational institution? I do not see anything about that that would be objectionable. I think, on the other hand, it could be used for a great deal of good.

The fear in the mind of the gentleman from California is this: That the Public Health Service would send men to these institutions to serve on the faculties of the institutions and become members of the faculty and in that sense to subsidize the institution. Of course, we know the Public Health Service

would not do that. It could not afford to do it. It would discredit itself and the Appropriations Committee would not permit it to be done. If they should do it, Congress would soon amend the law. But I am not one of those who is afraid to trust the Public Health Service in that respect.

If the Members of the House fear that the Public Health Service would subsidize private institutions by sending men there to serve on their faculties at public expense, then strike this provision out; but if you have not that fear, then I think it ought to be left in the bill because it can serve a public good.

Mr. THATCHER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. THATCHER. Is it not a fact that the Appropriations Committee, and the two Houses afterwards, in acting on the appropriations for the Public Health Service activities, would constitute a sufficient check on the action of the Public Health Service if there were any abuses of the power granted in that provision?

Mr. DENISON. I think so. I merely want to say in conclusion that in enacting legislation of this kind I do not think we ought to hedge it about by all kinds of restrictions for fear some department will impose upon the public or will extend its service beyond that contemplated by the law. I do not think we ought to take that view, and I do not think it is necessary to strike this provision out of the bill in order to protect the Public Treasury.

Mr. LEA of California. I think the gentleman recognizes the fact that this provision is capable of some abuse by sending those who really would give no information. It is the principle I am fighting and not that I am discrediting the Public Health Service. I do not think the gentleman would approve of financing propaganda in behalf of any Government function at public expense.

Mr. DENISON. Certainly not, and the Public Health Service would not do that, I will say to my friend from California. If I thought it would, I would want to repeal the present law, which gives the Director of the Public Health Service the authority to disseminate information.

Mr. CROSSER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. CROSSER. The gentleman's argument comes to this, does it not, that we ought to grant general authority to administer departments and bureaus as they think best on the theory that they will do what is best. I do not impugn the motives of the public-health officials; on the contrary, I regard them as estimable gentlemen, but the American people have always stressed their preference for government by law. This bill proposes not government by law but by human discretion.

Mr. DENISON. My position is that when the Public Health Service obtains valuable information touching the public health there ought not to be any objection to that information being given out to educational institutions and to the public through the experts of the bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LEA of California) there were—ayes 20, noes 35.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 4. Hereafter, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, medical, dental, sanitary engineer, and pharmacist officers selected for general service in the regular corps of the Public Health Service and subject to change of station shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; original appointments shall be made only in the grade corresponding to that of assistant surgeon or passed assistant surgeon, except as provided under sections 5 and 6 of this act.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Many compliments have been paid to Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, of the Public Health Service, during the debate on this bill for the highly efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of Surgeon General of that important branch of the Government.

I venture to add to them by a brief reference to his brilliant record in the international field of medicine.

I invite your respectful attention to the fact that in 1919, together with Dr. William Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, he was a representative of this Government at the formation of the League of Red Cross Societies; he has been the American representative of this country to the permanent committee of the International Health Office for many years, and he has represented this Government in the amendment of international sanitary treaties. He was head of the American delegation to the Paris conference; again, when the international health

treaty was amended; again, at Habana, Cuba, when the Pan American Sanitary Code was adopted; and again, at Rome, in 1925, at the First International Sanitary Conference on Immigration. He has been a member of the health committee of the League of Nations since its organization and is also its vice president. For the last nine years he has been director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

Surgeon General Cumming has been given the decoration of commander with star of the Order of Polonia Restituta for work after the war in Poland, been made officer of the Legion of Honor, grand official of the Order of Merit, Carlos J. Finlay, Cuba. He is an honorary member of the Academy of Medicine, Mexico, member of the Academy of Medicine of Peru, honorary member Royal Society of Medicine, and is president of the Southern Medical Association, and president elect of the American Public Health Association.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 5. The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to grades in the regular corps not above that of medical director, under such regulations as he may prescribe, not to exceed a total of 55 medical, dental, sanitary engineer, and pharmacist officers in the Public Health Service upon the date of passage of this act (except commissioned officers of the regular corps). Not more than four such appointments shall be in a grade above that of surgeon. In making such appointments due regard shall be had to the salary received by such officer at the time of such appointment. For purposes of pay and pay period, said officers shall be credited only with active service in the Public Health Service and active commissioned service in the Army and the Navy.

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I do this for the purpose of asking a question of the manager of the bill. I would like to know whether the gentleman has had complaints come to him—as I presume all Members have, because I have had a number of them—wherein it is alleged that under the order and direction of this board many persons have been subjected to the orders of the board, for instance, with respect to compulsory vaccination, where the advice of the local physician has been that to submit to such vaccination would be detrimental or might cause the death of the individual? I wonder whether such complaints have been registered with the committee or were referred to in the hearings, and whether there is any truth in the charges that have been circulated with reference to this question?

Mr. MAPES. The United States Public Health Service has no authority to compel vaccination. The gentleman must refer to a State regulation or a State law.

Mr. GLOVER. Then there is nothing of that kind involved in this matter?

Mr. MAPES. No.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 7. Whenever commissioned officers of the Public Health Service are not available for the performance of permanent duties requiring highly specialized training and experience in scientific research, the Secretary of the Treasury shall report that fact to the President with his recommendations, and the President, under the provision of this section, is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not to exceed three persons in any one fiscal year to grades in the regular corps of the Public Health Service above that of assistant surgeon, but not to a grade above that of medical director; and for purposes of pay and pay period any person appointed under the provisions of this section shall be considered as having had on the date of appointment service equal to that of the junior officer of the grade to which appointed.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I have risen, Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of propounding an inquiry to the gentleman in charge of the bill. I wonder if any thought has been given to the subject of adding an amendment to this bill so that certain physicians may be detailed for the purpose of making a study of the subject of cancer, and if the gentlemen of the committee had given thought to this question when the bill was being prepared.

Mr. MAPES. I will say to the gentleman there is already a section in the research division of the Public Health Service devoted to a study of cancer. The service is studying it at the present time and has been doing so for some time. If the gentleman has available the last annual report of the Surgeon General he will find that subject treated therein.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. The gentleman thinks that the authority already contained in the law is sufficient to take care of the question I have just presented?

Mr. MAPES. Yes; there is no question about that. This bill will help the general situation. But there is already provision for the study of cancer and a certain amount of the funds appropriated for the Public Health Service is devoted to this study.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. The reason I rose, Mr. Chairman, was because I have prepared an amendment which I thought I would introduce provided some regulation had not already been provided, calling attention to this particular subject with the hope that something could be done to make our physicians who are dealing with this particular matter more efficient.

Mr. MAPES. If the gentleman will refer to the last annual report of the Surgeon General he will find that subject treated, beginning on page 27. It gives the personnel of the cancer section and the work now being done.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. May I say in conclusion that I am very much pleased the gentleman has given this information to the House. It has been my experience during the last year to be a patient in a great institution where a number of cancer patients go for the purpose of receiving treatment and if there is any one class of sufferers on earth that is entitled to the sympathy of humanity, it is those afflicted with this malady, and I wish it were possible for this legislative body to do something that would provide additional aid for those who are thus afflicted, because, as I view it, they are more to be sympathized with than any other class of patients.

Recently a ray of hope has been given to many thus afflicted by an announcement coming from two physicians, Doctors Coffey and Humber, of California, who have been experimenting with the hope that a method can be found to cure this dreadful disease; and if they are successful, their names will go down in history as the greatest benefactors to mankind.

During the time that I was a patient at Rochester, Minn., people came from nearly every country in the world for the purpose of being treated, and many of those who came in time were cured or benefited by the modern method of applying X-ray treatment. However, it is generally conceded where cancer has reached the malignant form there is no way to effect a cure. I remember talking with ex-Governor McCarthy, of Hawaii, who had extended to me and other members of the congressional delegation many kindnesses when we visited that beautiful country in 1917. He had cancer in the malignant form, and it was sad to hear him relate the advice given him which did not hold out a single ray of hope, and he has passed away. The deputy warden of the Oklahoma Granite Reformatory, Mr. Charley Lee, was another patient that brought a pang of sorrow to me, as I had known him for many years, he being a resident of my home county. This dreaded disease had gone too far before he came for treatment, and death has already claimed its reward. This morning when I opened my mail I found a letter that brought the sad news of the death of a patient I met while in the Colonial Hospital at Rochester, Minn. I do not remember ever meeting any person who bore their suffering any braver than this splendid young lady, who was doomed to die. Therefore, as a tribute to a beautiful character and one of the most popular patients that ever received treatment in this hospital, I am including this letter as a part of my remarks, as she deserved every compliment that was paid her by the writer.

SIDNEY, MONT., March 21, 1930.

Representative J. V. McCLINTIC,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE McCLINTIC: Vera Elizabeth Carr has always spoken so highly of you and of your wonderful kindnesses to her while she was at the Mayo clinic, I thought you would like to know how she came out with her battle against the most dreaded disease in the world—cancer.

I believe she wrote you of the verdict she received from her last trip to Rochester in December. That there was no hope for her, both her lungs being infected as well as a growth on her liver.

She put up the bravest fight we have ever witnessed, never a whimper or complaint against her fate, never admitting defeat. She worked here in the bank until she could barely walk, and finally gave up on February 4. She left us on March 4 at 12.20 p. m., having been in a state of coma for almost two days. Only her heart beating. She never regained consciousness. She kept her pain to herself until it became too great for her to bear, and we finally administered drugs just a week before she passed away. An aunt arrived to be with them at the last—her mother's sister. Her father never failed in his ministrations and was by her side day and night. He is left alone, but is bearing the tragedy well.

You did not know Vera until after she had lost her mother and had become a victim of her disease. She was a beautiful girl, even then, and better than all, she was beautiful in spirit and character as well as

in face. She has been my pal for almost seven years, and of the many I have had she leads them all.

I trust you have regained your health and are enjoying life.

Sincerely,

HORTENSE L. KEPNER.

I have just been advised by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, Representative JOHN W. McCORMACK, that his State has established the first public cancer hospital in the United States, and that such institution has been doing splendid work. I want to congratulate those who are responsible for this progressive step.

Mr. Chairman, I am hoping that medical science will soon discover some way to combat this terrible disease, and if it requires money on the part of the Government to make this possible, I want to say that I shall gladly support any measure that has this for its purpose.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 9. Hereafter commissioned officers of the regular corps of the Public Health Service, after examination under regulations approved by the President, shall be promoted according to the same length of service and shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be authorized for officers of corresponding grades of the Medical Corps of the Army, except that—

(a) For purposes of future promotion an officer whose original appointment to the regular corps under the provisions of this act is in a grade above that of assistant surgeon shall be considered as having had on the date of appointment service equal to that of the junior officer of the grade to which appointed; if the actual service of such officer in the Public Health Service exceeds that of the junior officer of the grade, such actual service not exceeding 10 years for a passed assistant surgeon and 14 years for a surgeon shall be credited for purposes of future promotion.

(b) Pharmacists shall not be promoted to the grade of passed assistant surgeon until after five years of service in the grade of assistant surgeon and shall not be promoted above the grade of passed assistant surgeon.

(c) When an officer, after examination under regulations approved by the President, is found not qualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability incurred in line of duty—

(1) If in the grade of assistant surgeon, he shall be separated from the service and paid six months' pay and allowances;

(2) If in the grade of passed assistant surgeon, he shall be separated from the service and paid one year's pay and allowances; and

(3) If in the grade of surgeon or of senior surgeon, he shall be reported as not in line of promotion, or placed on waiting orders and paid at the rate of 2½ per cent for each complete year of active commissioned service in the Public Health Service, but in no case to exceed 60 per cent of his active pay at the time he is placed on waiting orders.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I wish to ask the gentleman from Michigan what provision is made under existing law for pensioning or caring for the families of members of the Public Health Service who are devoting their lives to experimentation with new or dangerous diseases and who have lost their lives in the course of their labors? Is any provision made under existing law for the families of those persons?

Mr. MAPES. Not to my knowledge. I do not think that there is any such law at present.

Mr. BRIGGS. Does not the gentleman think that there ought to be something done about that? Ought there not to be some legislation whereby provision is made for the dependents of those men who give up their lives in order that the public generally may be spared the dangers from diseases in the United States, which originate frequently out of our country and sometimes within, and who frequently undergo great affliction and often death from exposure in testing out the best way to combat such diseases and find a remedy? We have had such cases within our own observation here in Washington in the recent instance of parrot fever; at least four or five Public Health workers and experts were stricken and some suffered death. The danger became so great it was deemed necessary by the Surgeon General to suspend further experiments with the disease until additional precautions and a more suitable laboratory could be found for carrying on the work.

Mr. MAPES. The gentleman knows that frequently Congress enacts legislation of that kind.

Mr. BRIGGS. In special cases, and I am in sympathy with it; but the gentleman knows the difficulty and delay inherent in getting special bills of that kind through. Now, I want to ask the gentleman another question; whether the Public Health Service has sufficient funds and sufficient suitable laboratories for carrying on experiments, especially apart from general

laboratory work, where specialists and workers can carry on such experiments and investigation with the greatest degree of safety consistent with the dangers and exposure they necessarily have to undergo.

Mr. MAPES. I have no special information in regard to that subject. It is hoped that the passage of this bill will enable the Hygienic Laboratory to carry on more research work and that it will give the laboratory increased facilities for that purpose.

Mr. BRIGGS. I hope this legislation and legislation already adopted will not only accomplish that purpose and provide legislative authority for an adequate and efficient personnel and sufficient appropriations to meet all needs for such research work and study, but I hope it will be supplemented by adequate legislative provision for pensioning the dependent members of families of those who lose their lives in the cause of prevention and cure of dangerous diseases in order that the great masses of the people may be spared.

Mr. MAPES. Yes.

Mr. BRIGGS. I think the Public Health Service of the United States is engaged in one of the finest works of the Government. It embraces in its ranks some of the most skillful specialists and physicians in the country; and at its head, as Surgeon General, is one of the most eminent and distinguished leaders of medical science throughout the world, Dr. Hugh H. Cumming.

We ought to lend it every aid and facility in carrying on the high endeavor which it has undertaken in the interest of humanity. [Applause.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 11. Hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint, in accordance with the civil service laws, all officers and employees, other than commissioned officers, of the Public Health Service, and may make any such appointment effective as of the date on which the officer or employee enters upon duty.

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 7, line 24, after the word "duty," insert "Provided, That any regulation which may be prescribed as to the appointment of medical officers or employees shall give no preference to any school of medicine."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 13. Hereafter the advisory board for the Hygienic Laboratory shall be known as the National Advisory Health Council, and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to appoint, from representatives of the public-health profession, five additional members of such council. The terms of service, compensation, and allowances of such additional members shall be the same as the other members of such council not in the regular employment of the Government, except that the terms of service of the members first appointed shall be so arranged that the terms of not more than two members shall expire each year. Such council, in addition to its other function, shall advise the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service in respect of public-health activities.

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. CROSSER: Page 8, line 19, at the end of the line, strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "to."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LUCE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8807) to provide for the coordination of the public-health activities of the Government, and for other purposes, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On a motion of Mr. PARKER, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

PAY OF COMMANDANT, COAST GUARD

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 8637) to fix the rank and pay of the Commandant of the Coast Guard, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York calls up the bill H. R. 8637, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall, while so serving, have corresponding rank and shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by or in pursuance of law for chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that that bill may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking a question. What does this bill specifically do in the way of increasing the salary of the commandant?

Mr. HOCH. This gives to the Commandant of the Coast Guard, while so serving, the same rank as chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department, namely, the rank of rear admiral, upper half. The maximum increase in salary is \$2,200.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Does this bill raise the salary of only one person?

Mr. HOCH. That is all.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. It gives him the same kind of allowances as applies to rear admirals of the upper grade?

Mr. HOCH. No; the increased pay and allowances amount to \$2,200.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. What will this officer receive in the way of salary and allowances by virtue of this bill?

Mr. HOCH. He is now receiving the maximum, by virtue of his services, which is \$7,500, and this will give him \$9,700, and that will include the allowances, which is precisely the same pay and allowance which chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department receive.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, is this the bill providing for fixing the rank and pay of the Commandant of the Coast Guard?

Mr. PARKER. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, when this bill was called up on the Consent Calendar I objected to it. I have given further consideration to the measure. I did not intend to object to it if the bill had been reached again on the Consent Calendar, not because of the tremendous influence which has been brought to bear by the Coast Guard Service to have me recede from my position. They importuned influential business men of my city to have them ask me to withdraw my opposition to the bill. The tactics which have been indulged in by the Coast Guard Service show the extreme to which they will go in trying to have a man recede from an honest position in opposition to the passage of a bill. You would think that the Coast Guard Service would not go to the extent of importuning the president of the leading bank in my city, the president of the largest manufacturing establishment, and men identified prominently with the civic and industrial life there to have them come to me and ask me to recede in my position to this more or less minor bill. One would think the Coast Guard Service would have a better idea of the relative proportion of things, but it seems they have not.

I have studied the bill since, and not only this bill but the other bill as to which I received some enlightening information from the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON]. As far as the other bill is concerned, I have no objection to that either. This bill under consideration is primarily one to increase the pay of the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and that is all there is to it.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL OF COAST GUARD

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 8293) to amend an act entitled "An act to readjust the commissioned personnel of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1929, on the Union Calendar, and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York calls up the bill H. R. 8293, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second proviso of section 1 of the act entitled "An act to readjust the commissioned personnel of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1929, is hereby amended by striking out the words "total service" in said proviso and substituting therefor the words "total commissioned service."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to consider the bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURTNESS] may proceed for 10 minutes out of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURTNESS] may address the House for 10 minutes out of order. Is there objection?

Mr. HASTINGS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the chairman of the committee whether or not he expects to call up the bill H. R. 7968? It is a bill in which there is a considerable emergency.

Mr. PARKER. The committee has not authorized me to call that up.

Mr. HASTINGS. There is no objection to calling it up?

Mr. PARKER. No.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is there a unanimous report of the committee on it?

Mr. PARKER. Yes. The objection to calling it up is this: If we were to call it up, there are 20 or 30 other bills that could be called up.

Mr. HASTINGS. Does the gentleman know of any emergency with reference to the other bridge bills such as he knows there is in regard to this bill?

Mr. PARKER. The gentleman realizes that if it were known that we would call up bridge bills to-day we would have to devote all the day to bridge bills.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that the gentleman from Oklahoma see the Speaker and arrange to call it up on another day.

Mr. HASTINGS. I do not think there is any opposition on either side. Members of the committee know that representatives of the State of Texas and the State of Oklahoma came here and appeared before the committee and that there is a very great emergency calling for the consideration of this bill. I had hoped that favorable consideration would be asked by the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. PARKER], or the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. DENISON], or one of them, would ask unanimous consent to call up this bill and ask for its consideration.

Mr. DENISON. I am sorry my attention was diverted for just a moment. I did not catch the gentleman's statement.

Mr. HASTINGS. I say I hoped that the chairman of the committee or the chairman of the subcommittee might call up the bill and make proper representation to the Chair concerning the emergency that exists, and ask for unanimous consent for the consideration of this bill.

Mr. DENISON. I understand the bill will be called up on the next consent day, and the committee has authorized that to be done.

Mr. HASTINGS. Does not the gentleman regard this as an emergency?

Mr. DENISON. I do not so regard it; but the gentleman from Oklahoma does, and I take his word for it. I would be glad to see the bill pass, so far as I am concerned. Let me make this suggestion: There would be no objection to its being called up next week, or maybe to-morrow, so far as I know.

Mr. HASTINGS. After the representatives of two States, the State of Texas and the State of Oklahoma, had come here and spent 10 days or 2 weeks appearing before the committee of the House and the committee of the Senate and had shown that a real emergency exists, I had hoped that the chairman of the committee or the chairman of the subcommittee would ask for the consideration of this bill either to-day or next Calendar Wednesday.

Mr. DENISON. I may say that our committee will meet before the next Calendar Wednesday, and the committee may then be authorized to call it up. I would be glad to do so.

Mr. HASTINGS. Suppose you get through your business to-day, and suppose the next Calendar Wednesday is dispensed with. The gentleman knows, and the chairman of the committee knows, and the minority Members know that contracts have already been made for the construction of these bridges, and representations have been made before the committee that there is a real emergency that would justify the consideration of these joint bills. I am not going to object to the consideration of the bill the gentleman has called up, but really this bill is an emergency, and we ought to have consideration of this bill to-day. I ask with the utmost vigor I can exert for action on this bill.

Mr. DENISON. If the gentleman will state to the Speaker the emergency, I am sure he can get the bill up for unanimous consent any morning. The Speaker has been very liberal in such cases.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. That is the point. There is no opposition to getting a bill up on this floor except on Calendar Wednesday. A bill can never get before this House except in two ways: One by Calendar Wednesday and the other by special rule. I think that is what Calendar Wednesday is for.

Mr. RAYBURN. If there is anybody objecting to the consideration of this bill, I do not know of it. The bill was reported unanimously, and I think it will come up just like any other bill.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Undoubtedly he is at the mercy of anybody who chooses to object.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the chairman of the committee give me an opportunity this afternoon, after this bill is out of the way, to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of my bill?

Mr. PARKER. If the second bill has had consideration, I will.

Mr. HASTINGS. That is satisfactory.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURTNESS].

CARL BEN EIELSON

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I deem it entirely appropriate that the House cease its labors for a few minutes this afternoon to do honor to a fine, upstanding young American, who but a few short months ago gave up his life while engaged in an errand of mercy on behalf of his fellow men, and whose name is known throughout the civilized world.

This afternoon, at the little town of Hatton, in Traill County, N. Dak., in the district which I have the honor to represent, funeral services are at this very hour being held over the remains of Carl Ben Eielson. In a few minutes all of him that is mortal will be consigned to his final resting place alongside his mother in the bosom of the soil of his native State, which he loved and honored.

Carl Ben Eielson was born on July 20, 1897, at Hatton, N. Dak., where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ole Eielson, were among the early pioneers of that community. Ben, as he was familiarly known to his friends, had the usual opportunities of American boyhood. At an early age he indicated a love for the great outdoors, but did not neglect his educational training. After finishing high school he entered the University of North Dakota, where he made a good record in scholarship, in debating, and in athletics.

He enrolled in the law school of the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 1917, at the same time hoping that he would soon be accepted in the Army Air Service. The good news came on January 17, 1918, when he left for training, first, I believe, at Omaha, later at Berkeley, and later still for advanced work at Rockwell and Kelly Fields. When the armistice was signed he had a commission as second lieutenant in the American Air Service and was under orders to sail overseas.

He reentered school, graduating from the University of North Dakota in 1920. Like the other world-famous and beloved aviator from the Northwest, Colonel Lindbergh, he did some "barnstorming" and stunt flying, but lack of time forbids going into detail. In 1921 he was a student at one of the universities here in Washington, at the same time serving as a guard in the House Office Building.

Here he became acquainted with our beloved colleague the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. SUTHERLAND], who told him about the charms and attractions of that Territory. Ben's love of adventure, induced possibly by the viking blood in his veins, responded, and he started to dream of the possibilities of the airplane as a means of transportation in those far-off regions. In the fall of 1922 he had a teaching job in the high school at

Fairbanks, Alaska, and he organized the Farthest North Aviation Club. One of his first flights in that Territory was on the occasion of the visit of President Harding.

Soon he found opportunity to save lives in providing, by means of his plane, medical attention for those in isolated districts who could not otherwise have been reached for days. He made round trips in a day which would have taken a dog team from six to eight weeks.

On February 21, 1923, he made a trial venture in carrying mail and express from Fairbanks to McGrath, a distance of 325 miles. He completed it in less than 3 hours—a trip usually requiring 15 days. In the fall of 1923, with the assistance of Mr. SUTHERLAND, he obtained an air-mail contract. He carried it out to the letter. Once he was lost for an hour in a raging blizzard, but came through safely and was highly commended by Postmaster General New and President Coolidge.

He reentered the Army Air Service in 1924, when he met Capt. George Hubert Wilkins, then laying plans for a dash across the North Pole. The attraction between these two men became mutual, and Eielson was soon employed as the chief pilot. It is interesting to note that Captain Wilkins has never attempted to pilot a plane. Without detailing their joint enterprises in the meantime, I feel justified in emphasizing the important work accomplished in March, 1927, for it was in that month that they decided to determine the extent of the continental land shelf. On March 29 they flew to the north and east of Wrangell Island from Point Barrow, took soundings about 400 miles out from Barrow. It was on this trip that they landed three times to work on the motor, and Captain Wilkins later learned that Eielson made some of the repairs with four frozen fingers, but said nothing about it. When thus delayed, a stiff wind came up and increased their gas consumption. Finally, at about 9 o'clock in the evening of March 29, the motor stopped; Eielson sent the plane into a glide and landed. For three days they were confined by the storm to the plane, and while many had given up hope for their safe return, 17 days later found them at Beechey Point, eating their first warm meal in 18 days.

During the summer of 1927 Eielson did some work for the Department of Commerce as an inspector of pilots and airplanes, and in February, 1928, again sailed for Fairbanks with Wilkins, arriving there on February 26, keyed up for the great flight to come. On March 19 they flew to Point Barrow.

On the morning of April 15 they were off from Barrow over the top of the world. For 20 hours and 20 minutes Eielson sat at the controls, making a distance of about 2,200 miles in intensely cold weather, heading directly for Spitzbergen, and finally in a raging snowstorm landed on Dead Mans Island. They immediately protected their motor, remained for five days for the storm to abate, and after much difficulty took off, and in about 20 minutes sighted the radio masts of the Svalbard station and were at their intended destination, Green Harbor, adjoining Spitzbergen.

This is the flight which another world-famous and intrepid aviator, Roald Amundsen, declared to be the greatest in history. It is the only flight so far made from America to Europe across the Arctic. It constitutes also the most notable discovery flight ever made by airplane in the Arctic. The flight was made in a Lockheed-Vega airplane, which now happens to be owned by the Argentinian Government, but I hope earnest efforts will be made to obtain it for the United States, where it, like the *Spirit of St. Louis* and other famous planes, should be preserved for its historic importance, as well as by way of a memorial to a young American who has done so much to advance the scientific knowledge of the world.

I will not take the time to detail the work done in the Antarctic the next year by these same brave explorers, Eielson and Wilkins. Suffice it to say, that in this same plane they made a flight of 1,200 miles across Graham Island and discovered that it was not a continent, as popularly supposed, but a series of islands.

Eielson not only loved Alaska and its people, but had a great and abiding faith in what the airplane could do for them. In September, 1929, he became the vice president and general manager of the Alaska Airways (Inc.), to which he intended thenceforth to devote his entire time and his great ability.

The story of the flight which caused the death of himself and his pilot, Earl Borland, on November 9 is so recent and so well known that it is unnecessary to dwell thereon. Knowing Ben as I did, I know that his chief interest in making it was to save the passengers and the crew of the vessel *Nanuk*. He died as he would have wished, "with his boots on," actively, courageously engaged in a project which had a strong appeal to him. It can appropriately be said that he so loved his fellow men as to give up his life on their behalf. Certainly no greater praise can be given any mortal being.

My State is in mourning to-day. Business is suspended. American Legion posts in almost every village and hamlet are holding special services. Not only are the governor and leading officials of North Dakota attending the funeral but representatives of other States as well. Sir Hubert Wilkins, but recently arrived in the United States, has made a long flight by plane to be present to do honor to the memory of his co-worker and his close personal friend.

Only one more suggestion and I am through. Lieutenant Eielson has been honored in many ways. Following their flight across the top of the world he and Wilkins were acclaimed in many lands. The Norge medal of honor was presented to them in the name of the King of Norway. Wilkins was knighted by the King of Great Britain. They received a remarkable ovation from the American people on their return to the United States. The War Department awarded Eielson the distinguished flying cross. On April 8, 1929, I had the pleasure to be present when President Hoover presented to him the Harmon trophy, awarded for the most valuable scientific work in aviation during the year 1928.

So far nothing has been done by Congress as a body. There is pending in this House H. R. 304, which I introduced on April 15, 1929, which would award to him the congressional medal of honor. I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks by including this bill at the end thereof.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOOPER). The gentleman from North Dakota asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURTNESS. I earnestly urge that this legislation be given favorable consideration in the near future. The award must now of necessity be made posthumously. Congress would honor itself by such action, as well as honor the fine character, the skill, heroism, and daring, the advancement of scientific knowledge, and the other splendid achievements of this courageous young man, who was a pioneer in that branch of aviation to which he devoted his talents and in which he gave up his life.

Blessed be his memory! [Applause.]

Following is the bill referred to by Mr. BURTNESS:

H. R. 304

A bill to authorize the President of the United States to present in the name of Congress a medal of honor to Lieut. Carl Benjamin Eielson

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to present in the name of Congress a medal of honor to Lieut. Carl Benjamin Eielson, United States Army Air Corps Reserve, for services rendered in adding to the scientific knowledge of the frozen north and in showing the possibilities of aviation in the Arctic regions, which activities culminated in the heroic and courageous flight over the top of the world in April, 1928, when, under adverse weather conditions and without being able to use the customary aids in navigation, with great skill and daring he piloted a plane carrying himself and Captain Wilkins a distance of 2,200 miles from Point Barrow to Swalbard.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from North Dakota has expired.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Alaska, who desires to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the gentleman from Alaska addressing the House for five minutes out of order?

There was no objection.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I want to add to the remarks of the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURTNESS] a few words of tribute to the memory of this magnificent young man, whose passing to-day is mourned in far-off Alaska, in my district, as well as in his home State of North Dakota.

Carl Ben Eielson, when I came to Washington, was a guard in the House Office Building. While serving as clerk in the guardroom he was attending the law school at Georgetown University.

He was deeply interested in Alaska and spent much time with me in my office preparing data. He always prepared scientific data; that is, he collected it from the files and records in my office. He then went to Alaska, and the first winter taught high school at Fairbanks, Alaska. In the winter of 1923-24 Postmaster General New authorized an experimental winter air mail flight in Alaska. Eielson undertook the flight. The Post Office Department paid him quite liberally for it and furnished him a splendid new De Havilland airplane, which was forwarded to Fairbanks, together with a mechanic. Eielson demonstrated the possibility of what had hitherto been considered practically an impossibility; that is, to fly an airplane in the far northern country where the thermometer would be as

low as 40 below zero. He gave a splendid demonstration in six flights for a distance of 340 miles and return over the Alaskan wilderness. After that he piloted Sir Hubert Wilkins over the great northern range and on to the Arctic coast of Alaska, carrying supplies for Captain Wilkins's proposed exploration. Later came his wonderful flight from Barrow, Alaska, to Spitzbergen, a distance of over 2,000 miles. Later, his great flight over Graham Land in the Antarctic region.

Captain Wilkins has well said that Eielson is the greatest of all pioneer Arctic and northern aviators.

After his flight in the Antarctic he came back to Alaska and this winter he flew to his untimely end, where he perished in an Arctic blizzard on the bleak coast of northern Siberia. I speak of it as an untimely end, but I wonder if the free, venturesome spirit of Eielson would not have desired such an end. There is something tragic, something heroic, something weird about deaths of Arctic explorers. It goes back to the time of Sir John Franklin, and then Captain Andre, who floated out in his balloon over the Arctic silence and was never heard of more, and then Amundsen, who lost his life in the Arctic ice fields, searching for a man who was not his friend.

There is this contrast between the deaths of Amundsen and Eielson. Amundsen had no other worlds to conquer. He had achieved all his ambitions in Arctic exploration, and, advanced in years, he passed away in the Arctic solitude. There is something sublime, something exalted in the circumstances that surrounded the death of Amundsen, and in his advanced age we can see the glory of his death. Eielson passed away in his strong young manhood when further great accomplishments were before him.

I say there is something weird, tragic, and heroic in these deaths. The Norse conception of the surroundings of death is weird. You find it in their mythology. Back in the days when the Sagas were written the Norse chieftain, when he died, had his body placed on his ship. That was his funeral pyre, and the burning ship was cast adrift to float off into the unknown Arctic seas. Probably with that idea of weirdness the death of Eielson in the snows of Siberia has a particular appeal to their conception of how death should come.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I want to say that it would be a splendid thing if the Committee on Military Affairs would report out the bill of the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURNETT]. That bill has been in the committee for two sessions of Congress. It would be a splendid thing if this tribute could be paid posthumously at this time, in order that his father, his friends in his home, as well as the people of Alaska may know that Congress felt so kindly toward Ben Eielson as to honor him in this way after his death.

COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL OF COAST GUARD

The House resumed consideration of H. R. 8293.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS USING THE PANAMA CANAL

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 10583) to provide for the method of measurement of vessels using the Panama Canal.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York calls up a bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. This bill is on the Union Calendar, and the House automatically resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. TEMPLE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PARKER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOCH].

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the purpose of this bill is to correct a situation which has existed since the opening of the Panama Canal, and which has been sought to be corrected by every governor of the canal since the canal was opened.

I do not wish to take a great deal of time, unless the Members desire to ask some questions about it. The entire situation is clearly set out in the report.

Perhaps I should briefly state what the situation is.

Mr. BRIGGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. I yield.

Mr. BRIGGS. Has not the existing system of measurement given advantage to foreign vessels in the payment of fees over American vessels?

Mr. HOCH. Yes, sir. That is true.

Mr. BRIGGS. Does this legislation correct that situation so as to bring about equality?

Mr. HOCH. To a certain extent it does.

Mr. BRIGGS. May I ask the gentleman why was it not drawn so as to bring about perfect equality, if possible?

Mr. HOCH. It does, in so far as it can be reached by this type of legislation.

I might briefly state what the situation is, because of the importance of this measure.

When the Panama Canal was constructed provision was made that the President should fix tolls, within certain fixed limits, by a proclamation.

Following the Panama Canal act Prof. Emory Johnson, of Pennsylvania, was employed to prepare methods of measuring vessels for the payment of tolls. He did prepare, after long study, methods for measuring tolls, and those methods were promulgated by a proclamation and were known as the Panama Canal rules.

The language of the statute provided—and I shall now read—that—

Tolls may be based upon gross or net registered tonnage, displacement tonnage, or otherwise, and may be based on one form of tonnage for warships and another for ships of commerce. The rate of tolls may be lower upon vessels in ballast than upon vessels carrying passengers or cargo. When based upon net registered tonnage for ships of commerce the tolls shall not exceed \$1.25 per net registered ton nor be less than 75 cents per net registered ton.

I might read briefly from the report, because it gives succinctly what is involved here:

The fundamental principle around which these rules were built was that the charges for the use of the canal should be based upon the vessel's cargo-carrying capacity, or, in other words, upon its earning capacity. Under presidential proclamation tolls had been fixed, on merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, at "\$1.20 per net vessel ton—each 100 cubic feet—of actual earning capacity," and on vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo at "40 per cent less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo." The expectation was that these rates would be applied after the vessel's tonnage had been determined under the Panama Canal rules. Had that been the result there would be only one set of rules in use, the fundamental principle of the Panama Canal rules would have been carried out, and there would be no need for this legislation. An interpretation of certain words in the Panama Canal act, however, changed the situation and brought into use the dual system of measurement, already referred to.

Briefly, without reading further, it is now necessary, and has been necessary since the canal was opened, for the admeasurers to go upon vessels and measure them under the Panama Canal rules, but if they find in the case of a particular vessel that the tolls will amount to more than would have been true at \$1.25 per net registered ton under what are called the United States rules, and which were not intended to apply to the Panama Canal, then the admeasurers must remeasure the vessel under the United States rules. That has not only caused great inconvenience and great difficulty in administration but has resulted in an actual loss to the Government, and the only purpose of this legislation is to do away with that utterly inconsistent and difficult dual system of measurements, and put in force a single system as originally intended, under the Panama Canal rules.

Mr. BRIGGS. How much has the Government lost under that dual system?

Mr. HOCH. I have not the figures, but I can say to the gentleman it is a very large amount the Government has lost under that dual system.

Mr. BRIGGS. It probably runs into the millions of dollars.

Mr. HOCH. I would not be surprised, because the tolls are now running considerably over \$2,000,000 a month.

Mr. THATCHER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. THATCHER. This interpretation of the act was made by Attorney General Gregory in 1914, I believe.

Mr. HOCH. That is correct.

Mr. THATCHER. There never has been a court adjudication of that question, however.

Mr. HOCH. So far as I know there has not been a court adjudication, but they have assumed that was a correct interpretation.

Mr. THATCHER. And have followed it?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. THATCHER. And this bill will clarify and correct the whole situation?

Mr. HOCH. That is the purpose of it.

Mr. DUNBAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. DUNBAR. The question was asked as to how much the loss had been by reason of the rates not corresponding to those which you now recommend. In your report you state:

The additional collections would have been \$863,057.69, as compared with an actual collection of \$27,127,376.91.

Mr. HOCH. I thank the gentleman for calling my attention to that.

From what page is the gentleman reading?

Mr. DUNBAR. From the last paragraph on page 3.

Mr. HOCH. The report states:

For the past fiscal year the adoption of the canal plan would have increased the total tolls a little over 3 per cent; the additional collections would have been \$863,057.69, as compared with an actual collection of \$27,127,376.91.

That is for the last fiscal year, while I understood the question asked by the gentleman from Texas to refer to all of these years.

Mr. BRIGGS. I meant over all the period, the total period that this construction has been in force. I did not mean the past year.

Mr. HOCH. That is the way I understood the gentleman.

Mr. DUNBAR. This gives us an idea as to what the change will be annually.

Mr. HOCH. If the gentleman will refer to the table on page 4 of the report he will see some variations in different years.

Mr. DUNBAR. On page 6 you have placed the total canal revenue for 1929 at \$17,236,785.02 and the business expenses at \$16,498,934.76, leaving a net revenue surplus of \$737,850.26. These business expenses do not include our expenses for fortifications or similar expenditures.

Mr. HOCH. No; we do not include them.

Mr. DUNBAR. How much are our fortification expenses?

Mr. HOCH. I am sorry I can not give that information to the gentleman.

Mr. DUNBAR. Of course, this also does not include the interest we are paying on the investment.

Mr. HOCH. I will say to the gentleman that the Panama Canal office figures that the canal is now earning 3 per cent upon the investment, after figuring all accounting charges, such as depreciation, amortization, and all of that. After figuring all of those things they say the canal is now paying approximately 3 per cent upon the original investment.

Mr. DUNBAR. My understanding is the canal cost \$450,000,000. If that is true, our interest charges are about \$15,000,000, so without figuring in those items you can not say the canal is maintaining itself.

Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. I yield.

Mr. DENISON. The canal did not cost \$450,000,000. That \$450,000,000 includes loss of interest during the construction period. The amount of money actually taken out of the Treasury is only \$380,000,000.

Mr. DUNBAR. The difference would be about \$70,000,000, which would have been paid for interest charges during construction and really is a part of the cost of the Panama Canal. So if the interest charges of \$15,000,000 would be charged against the Panama Canal we would have no surplus.

Mr. ARENTZ. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. ARENTZ. In response to numerous inquiries of the Shipping Board I received information from them to the effect that there were three methods of measuring tonnage, the Panama Canal method, the so-called United States method, and the international tonnage register method.

Mr. HOCH. There are only two methods involved at the canal.

Mr. ARENTZ. The Shipping Board told me that an American vessel going through the Panama Canal was paying a larger amount per ton than foreign vessels of the same tonnage. They said that in addition to the register being different, this is what happens. The bulkheads will be sealed in the port and the passageways filled with cargo. Consequently, the passageway would be a part of the cargo-holding part of the vessel with the bulkheads sealed, and immediately when they get upon the high seas they unseal the bulkheads, permitting egress and entrance to the compartments, so called, or passageways, resulting in a vessel of 10,000 tons being capable of holding 10,500 tons or even more. When these vessels approach the Panama Canal they have their bulkheads again sealed, go into the Panama Canal locks, and under all the rules and regulations of the Panama Canal get out of paying sometimes for 500 tons or more. I wonder if this bill counteracts that situation.

Mr. HOCH. I have no information as to the particular practice the gentleman speaks about, but I know that under the United States rules, which were patterned very largely after the British rules—I am not talking now of the Panama Canal rules, but the United States rules which are the rules promulgated by the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce—under these rules the effort has been by the different nations to reduce the different charges that are placed upon vessels in ports such as dockage, port charges, wharf dues, or, in other words, to reduce the amount of the charge as much as possible in comparison with the carrying capacity of the ship.

Mr. ARENTZ. And, of course, decrease the overhead.

Mr. HOCH. Yes. As long as you figure tolls under the United States rules you will have that injustice at the Panama Canal, and this is along the line of what the gentleman is discussing, although, as I say, I am not familiar with the particular practice the gentleman refers to.

Mr. ARENTZ. But the gentleman thinks we are going as far as we can under this bill, and that we will equalize as nearly as possible the charges?

Mr. HOCH. This will put them all under the Panama Canal rules, which was the original intention of the Panama Canal act.

Mr. ARENTZ. Is there a law against American vessels covering their decks above a certain line in height with cargo, although foreign vessels can load two or three times as high and go through the Panama Canal without paying anything extra?

Mr. HOCH. Under United States rules I think that would be true to a certain extent; but that can not be done under the Panama Canal rules; because the primary principle of the Panama Canal rules is to base tolls upon the carrying capacity of the ship.

Mr. ARENTZ. That is true; the number of cubic feet in the hold of the ship.

Mr. HOCH. The United States rules do not always give heed to the carrying capacity of the ship.

Mr. THATCHER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. THATCHER. The United States rules of admeasurement contemplate the measuring of the cubical spaces, and it is through manipulation that foreign vessels have been able to escape charges which they would otherwise pay if the real purpose of the original Panama Canal act was made applicable as contemplated by Congress.

Mr. HOCH. I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. THATCHER. What does the gentleman know about the comparative rates between the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal?

Mr. HOCH. The gentleman will find that set out, just by way of information, although that has no direct bearing upon this bill, on page 8 of the report. This is a comparison which shows that the Suez Canal rates are materially higher than the rates through the Panama Canal.

Mr. THATCHER. So ships that pass through the Suez Canal, if they go on to the Panama Canal, under the method of admeasurement that obtains at Panama, pay a lesser rate than they paid in going through the Suez Canal?

Mr. HOCH. That is true; showing the liberality, so far as that is concerned, of the Panama Canal as compared with the Suez Canal.

Mr. DAVIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. DAVIS. Referring to the matter under discussion, I know it has been a matter of common report and of complaint on the part of American shipowners for years that the method of admeasurement at the Panama Canal Zone discriminated against American vessels in many cases, and it does seem to me that the committee ought to be able to meet this situation.

Mr. HOCH. This bill is for the purpose of meeting it in so far as it can be done by going to a uniform system of measurement, and for that reason this measure has been urged by every administration, both Republican and Democratic, and by every Governor of the Panama Canal Zone since the canal was opened.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has the committee of late considered the abuse cited in a way by the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. ARENTZ] of the shippers from the Pacific coast loading down their decks to the limit and yet not paying any tolls on the excess tonnage arising from the excess cargo?

Mr. HOCH. I do not know that the committee has particularly considered it, but I will say in a measure that has come to my attention and it is by virtue of figuring under the United States rules rather than under the Panama Canal rules that that is possible; that is to say, certain deck spaces which, under

United States rules, would not be counted for the purpose of assessing tolls, nevertheless are used for the purpose of carrying cargo. The primary purpose or the primary principle of the Panama Canal rules, as I said a moment ago, is in so far as possible to base the tolls upon the carrying capacity, and if we went entirely to the Panama Canal rules, as this measure contemplates, then I think that abuse would be largely done away with.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman says that that will be obviated, but, as I understand from a reading of the bill and the report, you are only seeking to tax according to the capacity for net tonnage and not upon the amount of tonnage that the vessel actually carries. Some years back, mayhap before the gentleman was on the committee, there was reported out from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce a bill seeking to prevent this abuse, but the lumber interests of the Pacific coast were so all-potential that the bill could not get through the House.

Mr. HOCH. I will say to the gentleman this bill would correct that abuse, and it has passed the House since I have been a Member—it was passed once by unanimous consent—but has never passed the Senate.

Mr. PARKER. I may say to the gentleman that this is the bill he refers to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Am I right in my understanding that this bill bases the tolls upon the net tonnage of the vessel regardless of the cargo tonnage?

Mr. HOCH. It is based upon the net tonnage under Panama Canal rules, and under Panama Canal rules tonnage is based upon the carrying capacity, so that the deck spaces to which the gentleman refers would be counted under Panama Canal rules; but in certain cases they are not counted under United States rules, and that is one of the difficulties of the present system.

Mr. BRIGGS. If the gentleman will permit, under the United States rules, as I understand them, it is the cubical content space in the ship that may be devoted to cargo only that is counted, whereas the Panama Canal rules provide for a more expansive determination of the carrying capacity of the ship.

Mr. HOCH. That is true. I can not, of course, give the gentleman the technical language, but that is the principle and the effect.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is difficult for me to comprehend how this is going to reach the total cargo tonnage in view of the fact that according to your own report tolls will not be increased substantially on American vessels, but will be increased on vessels of foreign register.

Mr. HOCH. According to the figures for last year the increase on American vessels would have been \$171,000, while the foreign vessels would be \$691,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS. The gentleman from Kansas refers to the fact that the capacity is to be measured according to the rules of the Panama Canal measurements.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. PARKER. I yield to the gentleman 10 minutes more.

Mr. DAVIS. And the gentleman thinks that would meet the situation of lumber schooners, in which the major portion of the load is above deck. Those Panama Canal measurement rules have existed since November 21, 1913. Now, if the application of those rules has not met the situation in the past, how will it meet it in the future?

Mr. HOCH. The situation results from an opinion by Attorney General Gregory. The Panama Canal act provided that the tolls might be based on the net registered tonnage, displacement tonnage, or otherwise, and if not based upon net registered tonnage they should not exceed the equivalent of \$1.25 per net registered ton, nor be less than the equivalent of 75 cents per net registered ton. The Attorney General held that the net registered tonnage meant net tonnage as determined not under the Panama Canal rule but under the United States rule promulgated by the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce.

When they figure under the Panama Canal rules, if they find that the tolls would be greater than \$1.25 net registered ton under United States rules, they must go back and figure them under United States rules. The situation as to deck spaces is only one item of the difference.

Mr. PALMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. I yield.

Mr. PALMER. Will there be any difference in the cost under the Panama rule and the United States rule—that is, will it entail any additional cost?

Mr. HOCH. This will be cheaper and the Government can administer it easier.

Mr. THATCHER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. I will yield.

Mr. THATCHER. Under the present rule are there not duplicate admeasurements?

Mr. HOCH. Yes; as I stated in my opening statement.

Mr. THATCHER. It will obviate the measurements under the United States rule and make the Panama rule applicable, which will be more liberal and fairer, as tested by the practice at the Suez Canal?

Mr. HOCH. The gentleman is correct, as it will put into effect one system only.

Mr. ARENTZ. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. I will.

Mr. ARENTZ. What is the reason for decreasing the tolls from \$1.25 per ton to \$1 per net ton?

Mr. HOCH. The \$1.25 was the net registered tonnage rate under United States rules, and in order to reach practically the same receipts as nearly as possible it is necessary to change the maximum to a dollar under Panama rules.

Mr. ARENTZ. So you left out the word "registered" and in brackets put in—

Determined in accordance with the rules for the measurement of vessels for the Panama Canal, prescribed by a proclamation by the President, November 21, 1913.

Mr. HOCH. Yes; that is, the Panama Canal rules.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, one further question: As I read the report, there is no charge for any passenger passing through the canal even though there is authorization for such charge.

Mr. HOCH. That is true.

Mr. STAFFORD. Can the gentleman give the reason why no charge for passengers is made, although such charge is authorized.

Mr. HOCH. I can not give the gentleman the reason, although I understand there has been no charge for passengers since the canal was opened.

Mr. STAFFORD. We have a law authorizing such charge, and it is not made discretionary. There was expressed an intention to levy a charge on passengers.

Mr. HOCH. There might be a question whether it was the intention, but no charge has ever been made.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sentence of section 5 of the Panama Canal act, as amended, which reads: "If the toll shall not be based upon net registered tonnage, they shall not exceed the equivalent of \$1.25 per net registered ton, as nearly as the same may be determined, nor be less than the equivalent of 75 cents per net registered ton," is amended to read as follows: "If the tolls are not based upon net registered tonnage, they shall not exceed the equivalent, as nearly as may be determined, of \$1 per net ton (determined in accordance with the rules for the measurement of vessels for the Panama Canal, prescribed by a proclamation by the President, November 21, 1913, as amended from time to time), nor be less than the equivalent, as nearly as may be determined, (a) of 75 cents per net ton (determined in accordance with such rules, as amended from time to time) in the case of vessels not in ballast, or (b) of 60 cents per net ton (determined in accordance with such rules, as amended from time to time) in the case of vessels in ballast."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of the eighth month following the month in which it is enacted.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Since I propounded the inquiry as to the matter of charge for passengers, the question has arisen as to what is the basis for the determination of tolls to be paid by passenger vessels.

Mr. PARKER. It is practically the same as with freight vessels; it is all based on the earning capacity of the vessel under the Johnson report, the Panama Canal rules.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, they pay only on the cargo capacity of the vessel?

Mr. PARKER. Yes; the earning capacity.

Mr. DAVIS. And not upon the passengers?

Mr. PARKER. On the measurements, based on the earning capacity of the vessel.

Mr. DAVIS. And, of course, the cargo capacity may embrace a very small percentage of the vessel itself.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has the gentleman any data to give the committee as to the comparative charge on vessels of like tonnage?

Mr. PARKER. It is all in the report.

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, I beg the gentleman's pardon. I read the report very carefully, and that subject is not carried in the report. Do passenger vessels pay proportionately to the amount of service they receive in going through the Canal or are they given any preferential consideration because they are engaged in coastwise trade?

Mr. PARKER. Not at all. The gentleman remembers that that was all threshed out in the Sixty-third Congress, when he was a Member of the House.

Mr. DAVIS. What does the gentleman from New York understand was the reason which prompted the committee and the Congress to make an exception in the case of passengers at the time the legislation was enacted?

Mr. PARKER. I do not remember.

Mr. DAVIS. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin recall what excuse was given?

Mr. STAFFORD. During my service on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce under that great leader, Mr. James R. Mann, that question was never presented for consideration in the committee.

Mr. PARKER. And it has never been presented since I have been on the committee.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Are not the vessels that have large passenger-carrying capacity and small cargo capacity getting through with a very small charge?

Mr. PARKER. I happen to know that passing through the canal on a passenger boat the toll for that particular boat was about \$7,000. I happen to know that because the captain told me, which sum compares very favorably with the charges of any of the vessels put down here.

Mr. GREENWOOD. The gentleman is speaking about carrying capacity above decks. These vessels have passenger-carrying decks above the ordinary deck.

Mr. PARKER. Yes.

Mr. GREENWOOD. In figuring the tolls on capacity, is that taken into consideration?

Mr. PARKER. They figure it on the earning capacity under the Panama Canal rules. The passenger-carrying capacity is taken into consideration the same as cargo capacity. This being the case, Professor Johnson thought, as all passenger space was considered, it would be double tolls if the charge was made for passengers in addition to passenger capacity.

Mr. BRIGGS. Is the gentleman advised as to whether the Panama Canal authorities actually apply a different rule of measurements to cargo vessels than that applied to passenger vessels?

Mr. PARKER. No; not at all.

Mr. BRIGGS. Do they figure them on the tonnage displacement, the displacement as to passenger vessels, or the capacity as to cargo, or how?

Mr. PARKER. I can not tell.

Mr. THATCHER. Is not it the rule always to figure registered tonnage on the basis of cubic space available for cargo, and, so far as foreign admeasurements are concerned, has not it always been the rule, or generally so, to figure the cargo space or the equivalent? That is my understanding of the rule. The cargo capacity is the cubic space available for cargo. That is the basis of admeasurement. It may not be a very wise rule in all cases, but that has been the rule of the sea, and so far as Panama Canal tolls are concerned they appear to have been formulated along the same general lines.

Mr. GREENWOOD. It strikes me that since they get so much more revenue out of carrying passengers than out of carrying freight, compared with the space occupied, that the passenger vessels are getting much the advantage.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words. Is it not a fact that the difficulties in handling some of the larger passenger vessels, foreign as well as American, through the canal, are very much greater than handling cargo vessels moving freight?

Mr. PARKER. It depends on the size and the kind.

Mr. BRIGGS. But where the passenger vessels are particularly large.

Mr. PARKER. Some freighters are just as large as passenger vessels which you see going through there.

Mr. BRIGGS. But if based only on cargo-carrying capacity, the passenger vessels are not paying nearly enough.

Mr. PARKER. As a matter of fact, it is figured on their earning capacity, as I have told the gentleman. I know of one concrete case where in going through the canal the captain told me that his toll was about \$7,000.

Mr. BRIGGS. Is the rule applied in this bill the Panama Canal rule?

Mr. PARKER. Yes.

Mr. BRIGGS. There is nothing to indicate here as to how it applies with reference to passenger vessels?

Mr. PARKER. No; it is all based on carrying capacity.

Mr. BRIGGS. And nothing to indicate how it applies to cargo vessels?

Mr. PARKER. No; it is all based on earning capacity.

Mr. BRIGGS. Was no explanation made before the committee of that subject?

Mr. PARKER. The chairman of the subcommittee can better answer that.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, I regret that I can not give information with reference to passengers, because that matter was never called to our attention. This bill does not change the situation, as far as that is concerned. Therefore we did not go into it. I confess to the gentleman that I would like to know as a matter of information the reasons which led all administrations not to make charges to passengers. But, as I have said, no change is made in that matter by this bill.

Mr. BRIGGS. The question I was asking was going farther than that. It was as to the charges for passenger vessels as distinguished from cargo vessels; whether they are exempting to a large extent the passenger vessels from these charges and tolls, and getting the revenue from the cargo-bearing vessels; and, if so, why the tolls are not levied more equitably both on the passenger as well as the cargo-carrying vessels.

Mr. HOCH. It may well be that there is something which needs to be looked into, but it is not involved in this legislation.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRIGGS. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. I know of no basis for the measurement of ships except gross tonnage, net tonnage, and dead-weight tonnage. It is not reasonable to assume that the Panama rule applies some method of measurement unknown to shipping circles. The bill uses the term "net tonnage."

Mr. HOCH. That is to be determined under the Panama rules. They have been in effect all these years. I explained the difference in general a moment ago.

Mr. DAVIS. I simply commented on the remark of the gentleman who thought they measured passenger vessels according to displacement.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TEMPLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10583) to provide for the method of measurement of vessels using the Panama Canal, reported that that committee had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. PARKER, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

FERRY AND HIGHWAY, PANAMA CANAL

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 4293.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4293) to provide for a ferry and a highway near the Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal.

The SPEAKER. This bill is on the Union Calendar. Automatically the House resolves itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4293. The gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL] will please take the chair.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4293, with Mr. SNELL in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4293, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4293) to provide for a ferry and a highway near the Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, this bill authorizes the construction of two ferryboats to cross the Panama Canal and provides for the construction of an improved road from the ferry to the limit of the Canal Zone to connect with the improved highway system of the Republic of Panama.

Of course, the Members of the House are familiar with the fact that the Canal Zone, under the jurisdiction of the United States, is a strip 10 miles wide, running from one ocean to the other, and that the capital of Panama, the city of Panama, is within the 10-mile strip, but reserved from it.

Back in the year 1904, when we made the treaty with Panama by which we acquired this strip of land, the method of travel on the Canal Zone was by boats running up and down the coast. There were no improved roads or highways. But now, with the development of the motor vehicle, the roads in Panama have been improved and railroads have been constructed, but the people of Panama have no adequate way to reach the capital of their country by their highway system.

We have provided temporarily for crossing the canal by means of ferry barges propelled by tugs just above the Pedro Miguel Locks. But this method of crossing the canal has proven inadequate, and the administration desires authority to provide an improved and more adequate method of crossing the canal and Canal Zone.

Of course, there has long been a desire down there to have a bridge across the canal, but our Government is not willing to have a bridge built over the canal.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. COLE. In case the inter-American highway is built, will it not be necessary to provide a bridge?

Mr. DENISON. I do not think so. I do not think our Government would be willing for any bridge to be built across the canal. If a bridge were built across it, of course, the gentleman understands that in case of war that bridge would be the first object of attack, and if the bridge were attacked and destroyed that might stop the transits of the fleet. We propose to provide an efficient ferry service there, and this bill provides for the building of a splendid road from the ferry out connecting with the improved roads of the Republic of Panama.

Mr. COLE. That is satisfactory to the people of Panama, is it?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. THATCHER. If this 7.2 miles of road is built as contemplated by this bill, that span of road will be a part of the projected Pan American Highway running all the way down through Central America to South America?

Mr. DENISON. That is true. The Republic of Panama has now built 270 miles of improved highways, running back from the Canal Zone into the interior. The most productive part of the Republic of Panama lies west of the canal. They are building improved roads into the interior. They have borrowed a large amount of money for this purpose, and they are doing splendid work. They are constructing a fine system of highways running back into the interior of the Republic, and they are going to continue this construction until they have connected up the most productive part of the Republic with the capital of their country. They are going to have a fine system of highways running back to the coffee-producing section and the section largely used for agricultural purposes and grazing.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. I yield.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is there any charge for this ferry that is proposed?

Mr. DENISON. No. The ferries are operated free at Government expense. It will cost about \$45,000 a year to maintain and operate them.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Does this bill contemplate building a road across the canal from one side to the other—from the Atlantic to the Pacific?

Mr. DENISON. No. This bill only provides for the construction of about 8 miles of road laterally across the Canal Zone so that the people can cross from one part of the Republic to the other part of the Republic.

Mr. GREENWOOD. There are certain paved highways that extend from Cristobal, and on the other side there are paved highways that extend out to Fort Clayton. I have heard con-

siderable complaint that that highway was not completed all the way across the isthmus, and the people down there are much interested in getting back and forth, and tourists would like to use the paved highway, but it seems that somewhere the proposition is blocked and they are unable to tell where the obstruction is.

Mr. DENISON. No. The proposition is not blocked. We have an improved concrete road on the Atlantic side running to Gatun, and on the Pacific side we have an improved highway extending over to Gamboa. Last year we had a number of engineers down there making a survey for a continuation of this road from the location of the new dam over to the Atlantic side. That survey has been completed, I think, with a view to constructing a highway from ocean to ocean.

Mr. GREENWOOD. I am glad to get that information, because there are a great many people who think that the matter of having a paved highway from ocean to ocean is denied because of the railroad and canal connections which are profiting thereby, and that there is somebody who is blocking the project. Of course, they are much interested in having that connection.

Mr. DENISON. On the Pacific side we have a concrete road running from the Pacific entrance, Balboa to Gamboa.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Does the gentleman know how many miles there are now that will have to be built in order to connect up?

Mr. DENISON. I was about to state. There is a road extending from Balboa on the Pacific side to Gamboa, and we are now constructing a very fine highway from that road to the new dam site about 14 miles away, up in the interior. That is to be a splendidly constructed road and we are spending a lot of money to build it. The surveyors have been engaged for the past year in making a survey for a highway from the new dam site to the Atlantic side, and it is contemplated that sooner or later the road will be built.

Mr. GREENWOOD. I made the inquiry because I knew the people down there were anxious to have the two termini of the Canal Zone connected by a paved road, and I am sure everybody else would like to see it.

Mr. DENISON. It is desired by a great many that that be done, but the gentleman, of course, must understand that it costs a great deal of money to construct roads in Panama. It is a very mountainous region, and the cost of concrete road construction is tremendous. There are many things that are much more urgent in the Canal Zone than the construction of a road, which will only serve for purposes of pleasure to the people down there. The present program is to provide the necessary housing for our employees before we attempt to provide this additional highway across the isthmus. But we are preparing for it, and we have made the necessary surveys.

Mr. COLE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. I yield.

Mr. COLE. Is it not true that they are much more interested in getting our part of the Pan American Highway built than they are to connect one end of the canal with the other?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. COLE. Because they are spending millions of dollars on this Pan American Highway and it has been completed through the Central American states, and this is our small portion of it?

Mr. DENISON. This is our portion of it. This will provide a concrete highway across the Canal Zone.

Mr. GREENWOOD. In what I said, of course, I was referring to the future, to which we should be looking forward. These people are living down there now, and we have military forces on both sides, and there is constant traffic back and forth across the canal, and while I have no desire, of course, to displace the other road, I do call attention to the fact that this highway across the Isthmus is much needed and can be used now.

Mr. DENISON. I am sure that that highway will be built, and we are preparing for it now. But there are other things to be done down there that are more necessary and more urgent.

Mr. COLE. This highway is not very far in the future. In four years we will be through with it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Governor of the Panama Canal, under the supervision of the Secretary of War, is authorized—

(a) To establish, maintain, and operate, near the Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal, from a point at or near Balboa on the eastern side of the canal to a suitable point on the opposite shore of the canal, a ferry for the accommodation of the public and adequate to serve military needs, and for such purposes is authorized to acquire such

ferryboats and other equipment, and to construct and maintain such wharves, docks, and approaches as may be necessary; and

(b) To construct and maintain a highway for the accommodation of the public and adequate to serve military needs, to extend from the western terminal of such ferry to a point at or near the town of Arraijan at or near the Canal Zone line.

Mr. THATCHER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I do not know that I can add very much to the explanation which the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] has given, but I do believe the establishment of this ferry and the construction of this roadway constitute a great and emergent need. At present the ferry at Pedro Miguel—several miles distant from the city of Panama—is provisional; it is inadequate and it does not operate for several hours a day because it is at a point where it interferes with the shipping in transit through the canal, whereas this proposed ferry, if and when established at Balboa, at the Pacific entrance to the canal, can be so operated as not to interfere with traffic, or at least interfere with traffic in very small degree. It also gives a better connection from the Canal Zone and from that portion of the Republic of Panama lying eastwardly of the canal with that part of the Canal Zone and that part of the Republic lying northwestwardly of the canal. Substantially all of the agriculturally producing part of the Republic of Panama lies northwestwardly of the canal.

In that section of the Republic is the great cattle-raising country; in that section is the great coffee-raising section; and also the sugar-raising section of the Republic.

Not only is it a matter of justice to Panama and Panamanians that this ferry be established, giving easy access back and forth between the two parts of the Republic of Panama which has been bisected by the canal, but also as a matter of military need to the United States. If the canal were threatened or in a measure blockaded in time of war and if the Canal Zone were in great need of supplies, this portion of the Republic of Panama would have to be relied on to a large extent to furnish supplies to the population of the Canal Zone, both military and civilian. Also, in time of war this road system should prove useful in the defense of the canal.

This road will make a short and direct route from the Canal Zone, the city of Panama, and that part of the Republic lying eastwardly of the Canal Zone with that section of the Republic lying westwardly or northwestwardly of the Canal Zone; and, as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] has pointed out, there are about 270 miles of hard road now in that northwestern section of the Republic; these roads have been constructed at great expense by the Panamanian Government, and the Republic of Panama expects within the next two years to build the remaining portion of this road system, which will carry these roads all the way to the Boquete and David country, the very heart of the coffee region and the high portion of Panama. Hence there will be about 450 miles of hard-surfaced automobile roadways in this northwestern section of Panama within the next two years. These roads will be adequately connected with the Canal Zone, the city of Panama, and with other portions of the Republic of Panama if we build this connecting link of 7.2 miles of roadway in the Canal Zone. This stretch our Government must build if it is to be built at all, because it must pass through Canal Zone territory, and this bill provides for such construction in addition to the establishment of the Balboa Ferry. The Governor of the Canal Zone, the Secretary of War, the Director of the Budget, all of the Canal Zone authorities, and War Department authorities believe that the ferry and this projected roadway are highly meritorious and that this legislation should be enacted.

Because of the needs and benefits involved, I have been very glad to introduce this measure and to press for its enactment.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THATCHER. Yes.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. If this bill becomes a law and this ferry is established, then it will provide a medium of connecting the two highways, will it not?

Mr. THATCHER. It will tie this Panamanian system of roads into the Canal Zone much more satisfactorily than is the case at present; it will give direct contact with the city of Panama and with the other portions of the Republic which lie to the eastward of the Canal Zone. The establishment of this ferry and the building of this roadway, as authorized by the bill, will prove of inestimable value both to the United States and the Republic of Panama.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Can the gentleman state whether it is the ultimate intention of those interested in this project to have a highway going down into South America and extending northward?

Mr. THATCHER. My understanding is that is in contemplation, and this will provide a very important link in that project.

Mr. Chairman and colleagues, I earnestly urge the passage of this bill.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. This will provide a connecting link when these roads are built?

Mr. THATCHER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. THATCHER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein the report of the committee on the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks and to include therein the report of the committee. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. THATCHER. I include the committee report, as follows: House of Representatives, Report No. 993, Seventy-first Congress, second session

PANAMA CANAL FERRY AND HIGHWAY

Mr. DENISON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 4293):

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4293) to provide for a ferry and a highway near the Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it pass.

After the passage of the original act of Congress authorizing the acquisition of territory from the Republic of Panama and the construction of an interoceanic canal therein, a treaty was made between the United States and the Republic of Panama by which the United States acquired a strip of land across the Isthmus of Panama, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, 10 miles wide, being 5 miles on each side of the proposed canal. There was reserved to Panama out of this 10-mile strip the territory then comprising the city of Colon on the Atlantic side and the city of Panama, the capital of the Republic, on the Pacific side. At that time, 1904, practically the only method of transportation in the Republic of Panama was by ships and other small watercraft that traveled along the coast of the Republic on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides.

In negotiating the treaty with Panama no provision was made for allowing the inhabitants of Panama to cross the Canal Zone from one part of the Republic to the other. The canal and the Canal Zone which passed under the jurisdiction of the United States completely divided the Republic of Panama into two divisions, and no arrangements were made for those on either side of the Republic to reach the other side except by boat. This was evidently an oversight, and was due, no doubt, to the fact that at that time there were no improved highways or railroads in the Republic of Panama; motor transportation had not then been far enough developed, nor had it reached the Republic of Panama in any form. The people of Panama had always depended upon intercoastal water craft for travel and for the transportation of their products.

But in recent years the Government of the Republic of Panama has been expending large sums on internal improvements. They have built some railroads into the interior, and for several years have been constructing improved highways from various cities and villages in the interior to the capital of the Republic. But, of course, they can not construct roads over the 10-mile strip under the jurisdiction of the United States, nor have they any method of crossing the canal to reach Panama City except by a rather antiquated barge ferry and tugboat which our Government has been furnishing and operating free just above the Pedro Miguel Locks. With the construction of improved roads into the interior of the Republic and the agricultural development that has followed such construction, travel to and from the capital has increased to such proportions that the present ferry service is wholly inadequate to take care of the traffic. Moreover, the maintenance of this barge-ferry service just above the locks is objectionable for other important reasons.

For several years negotiations have been conducted between our Government and the Government of Panama with a view to providing a crossing of the canal and the Canal Zone, but no definite arrangements have yet been made. The Government of Panama has urged very forcefully the necessity of providing this crossing for their people; and the State Department of our Government has recognized the moral obligation on the part of our Government to afford this facility to the people of Panama. The Government of Panama has urged that an improved road be constructed by our Government leading from the canal to connect up with the improved roads of the Republic, and that a bridge be built over the canal. For military and other reasons, the United States is unwilling to have a bridge constructed over the canal. In the event of war such a structure could be easily destroyed and the transit of our fleet through the canal could be indefinitely delayed. The alternative is to provide a suitable modern ferry to be installed for

crossing the canal at a point where it would be least objectionable from a military point of view, and most advantageous to the people of the Republic of Panama desiring to cross the canal in order to reach their capital.

The Republic of Panama has constructed something over 250 miles of improved highways leading from the Canal Zone back into the interior where several towns are located. They have planned and will soon begin the construction of a continuation of this road farther into the interior to connect up with an agricultural section where a great deal of coffee and other agricultural products are produced.

The committee feels that the United States should construct across its own territory, a distance of about 8 miles, an improved road to connect with the improved highways of the Republic of Panama in order to allow access to the capital of their country.

This bill provides for the construction of such a road and for the installation of two suitable modern ferryboats with necessary docks and approaches.

The bill has the approval of and is strongly urged by the Governor of the Canal Zone, Col. Harry Burgess, who appeared before the committee and testified regarding it. The bill also has the approval of the Secretary of War, as is shown by a letter of the Secretary, made a part of this report. It also has the approval of the State Department and the Bureau of the Budget. The amounts necessary to purchase or construct two ferryboats, the necessary docks and approaches, and the road leading from the ferry across the zone out to the territory of Panama are shown by the letter of Governor Burgess, made a part of this report, and appropriations of such amounts are authorized by the bill.

The construction of the two ferryboats will cost about \$250,000. The ferry slips or docks, including the approaches thereto, will cost about \$165,000. The grading of 7.2 miles of road, including culverts, will cost about \$242,000, and concreting the roadway will cost about \$343,000, making a total of \$1,000,000 necessary to complete the work.

The Republic of Panama has a population of about 500,000 people. The cities of Panama and Colon have a population of about 110,000. Practically all of the farming district of the Republic of Panama is west of the canal, and until this road is constructed and these ferries provided the people of that part of the Republic will have no suitable means of access to their capital.

Service on these ferries will be furnished free to the public, and the cost of maintenance and operation will be about \$45,000 per year.

It is believed by the committee that our Government ought to meet this obligation to the people of the Republic of Panama by providing these facilities for crossing the canal and the Canal Zone without further delay.

The bill has the approval of the War Department, as will appear by the letter attached and which is made a part of this report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 11, 1929.

HON. JAMES S. PARKER,
Chairman Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PARKER: Referring to the request of your committee dated October 7 for a report on the bill (H. R. 4293) entitled "To provide for a ferry and a highway near the Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal," and to my acknowledgment of October 12 stating that the bill was being referred to the Governor of the Panama Canal for his comments, there is quoted below a self-explanatory letter dated October 25 received from Governor Burgess regarding this proposed legislation:

"The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of October 12, with inclosures, relative to the request of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for a report on the bill H. R. 4293, 'To provide for a ferry and a highway near the Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal.'

"The need for an adequate and permanent ferry of this kind is of long standing. Its installation and the construction of the highway referred to in the bill would provide vastly improved and necessary transportation facilities between the Pacific side of the isthmus and the Interior Provinces of the Republic of Panama. Important military purposes would likewise be served. Aside from these considerations, it is my opinion that there is a moral obligation on the part of the United States to give to Panama a suitable highway across the Canal Zone and convenient and adequate ferry service.

"During the past few years the Republic of Panama has constructed an excellent system of improved roads throughout its Provinces west of the Panama Canal. At the present time the connection between these roads and Panama City, the capital of the Republic, is maintained through a barge ferry, towed by a tugboat, operated by the Panama Canal at Pedro Miguel Locks. This is an extremely unsatisfactory arrangement as Pedro Miguel is approximately 8 miles from Panama City. Aside from this, it is necessary for the road on the west side of the canal to follow a tortuous and lengthy detour in order to connect with the ferry at Pedro Miguel Locks. On the other hand, the highway proposed in H. R. 4293 would follow a practically straight course from the Pacific entrance of the canal to where it would connect with the main highway near Arraijan.

"In addition to its inaccessibility, the site of the present barge ferry at Pedro Miguel Locks is unsuitable for military reasons as a site for a permanent ferry. The locks constitute the sensitive points in the defense of the canal and any damage sustained by them in time of war might precipitate a critical situation. If civilian traffic is allowed to cross the canal at or near the locks, the difficulties of effective protection would be vastly increased.

"The project has been under consideration for some time and preliminary surveys and estimates have been made. A blue print showing the most suitable location for the ferry and also the route of the proposed highway is forwarded herewith. The estimates show that the total cost of the highway, ferry slips, and ferryboats would be approximately \$1,000,000. This would be divided as follows:

Cost of 2 ferries (1 in reserve during wet season), each with capacity of 32 average motor vehicles.....	\$250,000
Cost of ferry slips (\$105,000), including road approach to ferry slip on east side (\$22,000) and dredging channels to ferry approaches (\$38,000).....	165,000
Cost of grading, including culverts, of 7.2 miles (38,000 feet) of road.....	242,000
Cost of concreting roadway.....	343,000

Total..... 1,000,000

"The cost of maintaining and operating the ferry is estimated at \$45,000 per year.

"The project has the approval of the State Department and the Secretary of War, and it has been urgently desired by the Republic of Panama for several years. The bill introduced by Mr. THATCHER covers the project completely and is indorsed by me as being entirely satisfactory in every way in so far as the canal administration is concerned."

The blue print referred to in the foregoing is inclosed herewith.

In connection with the last paragraph of the governor's letter quoted above, the interest of the State Department in this project was brought to my attention in a letter dated June 14, 1929, reading as follows:

"I am informed that the Governor of the Panama Canal proposes to present in the near future a recommendation for an appropriation which will permit the establishment of an adequate ferry across the Panama Canal to connect Panama City with that portion of the Republic lying to the west of the Canal Zone. I should like in this connection to express this department's interest in the governor's proposal and its hope that the appropriation referred to may be approved by Congress.

"During the past few years the Republic of Panama has constructed an extensive system of improved roads in the Provinces lying west of the Panama Canal and it has naturally desired to connect these roads with the capital through the Canal Zone. The new highways are of relatively little value until such connection is provided. This matter, as you know, was dealt with in the treaty negotiated with Panama in 1926, but this treaty has not yet been ratified by either Government.

"As the Panaman Government can not establish land communication between the two halves of the Republic except through the Canal Zone, I feel that this Government, in view of the cession of the zone by Panama to the United States and in view of our interest in promoting the welfare and prosperity of Panama, should cooperate to make such communication possible. I have the honor to express the hope, therefore, that the proposal of the governor may be carried into effect."

In view of the comments of Governor Burgess, and the indorsement of the State Department, I favor the passage of legislation along the lines of H. R. 4293 and recommend that your committee make a favorable report on the bill.

The proposed legislation has been submitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who advises that it is not in conflict with the financial program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES W. GOOD,
Secretary of War.

MR. ARENTZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment. I am very happy indeed to see a bill come before the House establishing some means of connection to that part of Panama north of the Panama Canal. I made a speech on the floor of the House over eight years ago advocating some means of crossing the canal for the Panaman people, since the United States, through the construction of the canal, has severed Panama into two parts without providing any adequate canal crossing.

Now, as far as military purposes are concerned, I do not think this ferry has any particular significance. In case of war we can throw a dozen bridges across the canal. It is the road that has a military significance, but not the ferry.

MR. THATCHER. But in order to make the road effective you must have the ferry.

MR. ARENTZ. But to my mind the thing that is most needed is an up-to-date ferry to handle nonmilitary business, because it would be a very easy thing to join that road up with the other roads of the Panama Canal Zone.

Think of the slowness of congressional action in some cases! The canal has been finished for a number of years—it was completed in August, 1914, to be exact—yet during all this time the Panamans have been compelled to cross on a little barge or tug at Pedro Miguel in order to go into the northern Panamanian country or from it into Panama City. The northern Panamanian country is rich agriculturally. Most of the farm produce coming to Panama City is raised in northern Panama. At the present time the wagons, the busses, and trucks waiting to cross must wait at the crossing in the morning until the operator is ready to take them across, and then the officer in charge may say, "There is not room right now. We have got to transport first the soldiers, the military wagons, and the military trucks coming down the road. You wait until I am ready for you."

These natives have got to wait until the military is served and it may be 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning before they get a chance to cross the canal in either direction. Such a situation has hindered the development of Panama lying to the north and east of the canal.

I think it is a shame that this work has not been done before, and I am very glad, indeed, that the committee has brought out a bill providing for a ferry, at least, if not for a bridge, across the canal, so as to remedy this situation.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SNELL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4923) to provide for a ferry and a highway near the Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal, had directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. PARKER, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with Calendar Wednesday business for the remainder of the day.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that Calendar Wednesday business be dispensed with for the remainder of the day. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE RED RIVER BETWEEN GAINESVILLE, TEX., AND MARIETTA, OKLA.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7968) authorizing the States of Texas and Oklahoma to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Red River at or near United States Highway No. 77, between the towns of Gainesville, Tex., and Marietta, Okla.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 7968, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the Postal Service, and provide for military and other purposes, the States of Texas and Oklahoma be, and are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Red River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near United States Highway No. 77, between the towns of Gainesville, Tex., and Marietta, Okla., in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the States of Texas and Oklahoma all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to any agreements or compacts that have heretofore been or may hereafter be entered into by and between the State of Oklahoma, or the highway department thereof and the State of Texas, or the highway department thereof, providing for the purchase or condemnation and maintenance of any existing highway bridge over the Red River, or for the construction and maintenance of additional highway bridges over the Red River, at such locations as have been or may be selected and agreed upon by the two States or their highway departments, for the purpose of connecting the highways of the State of Oklahoma with the highways of the State of Texas.

"SEC. 2. If any part of the bed of the Red River where it adjoins the boundary line between the States of Oklahoma and Texas is public land belonging to the United States, or is unallotted Indian lands reserved for or belonging to any of the Indian tribes under any treaty between the United States and such Indian tribes, rights of way over such lands for the construction and maintenance of public highways and for the location, construction, and maintenance of necessary piers and abutments for any bridges that have been or may be purchased, condemned, or constructed and maintained on such highways, are hereby granted to the State of Oklahoma and the State of Texas at such locations as have been or may be selected and agreed upon by and between said States.

"SEC. 3. There is hereby conferred upon the States of Oklahoma and Texas or the highway departments thereof, acting jointly, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate needed for the location, construction, and maintenance of such highways and for the purchase, condemnation, construction, and maintenance of any bridges thereon in either of such States as are possessed by the State in which such real estate is situated, upon making just compensation therefor to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of private property for public purposes in such State.

"SEC. 4. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire whether the committee has unanimously recommended the passage of this bill?

Mr. HASTINGS. It has.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. And the bill, as drawn, will not in any shape or manner directly or indirectly permit the erection of a private toll bridge?

Mr. HASTINGS. No; they are to be free public bridges and erected by the two States of Oklahoma and Texas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE EADS MEMORIAL

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on a bill which I have introduced (H. R. 11105) to provide for the erection of a suitable memorial to the memory of James B. Eads at New Orleans, La.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the name and the fame of James B. Eads are inseparably associated and entwined with the song, tradition, and history of the Mississippi River. It is fitting and appropriate in the very order of events, and the association of animate and inanimate things that the great man's name should be linked forever with the great river of the United States. The miracle of birth and the mystery of death convey sublimity with a tremendous appeal when contemplated in connection with the birth of the Mississippi more than a million years ago, according to the geologists, and its passing away only when another million years have rolled their way into an eternity and the earth loses its present axis position or swings from its orbit and wanders off in space to meet the annihilation that comes to all things great and small.

It is true, indeed, that he needs no bronze or marble to commemorate his greatness. The Mississippi River will sing his name and that of De Soto as long as its waters roll and roll

southward to the Gulf of Mexico and the eternal sea. But in all ages and in all climes people have constructed temples, monuments, obelisks, cenotaphs, and memorials to commemorate the greatness and glory of those who came to bless mankind and then passed on westward forever. As an example that catches the imagination and holds it under a wonderful spell allusion need only be made to the Pyramids, built approximately 3,000 years before the Prince of Peace came to announce a new dispensation, vast and stupendous sepulchers and shrines, wherein might repose in imperial magnificence the Pharaohs and kings of that land, the dawn of whose history is lost in the remoteness of antiquity. Great military leaders apparently have been honored in this respect through all the generations almost to the exclusion of poets, painters, philosophers, preachers of peace, and the engineers and makers of civilization.

Apparently it is this fact that moved Gibbon to remark in that glittering gorgeous work, *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, on everyone's bookshelves, and yet read but by few as was said of it, I think, by Sheridan—

That as long as mankind shall continue to bestow more liberal applause on their destroyers than upon their benefactors the thirst of military glory will ever be the vice of the most exalted characters.

As a matter of fact, however, we know that every great soldier possessed other qualities than those of the marauder which lifted him above the level of his times.

The crossing of the Alps by Hannibal and Napoleon were triumphs of engineering and mathematical skill and the exhibition of courage under the most appalling circumstances. The glory of Washington, Jackson, Lee, and Grant as military strategists is subordinate to the lofty spiritual qualities possessed by each of these great Americans. But James B. Eads was neither soldier, sailor, or hero in the popular sense. He would have been great, however, in any field of endeavor into which he might have been wafted by the winds of fate. He lived to bless mankind and to show his countrymen, as Napoleon said, that there is no such word as "impossible," when courage, hope, toil, and perseverance buckle on their armor. For in any career there are three main elements of success—talent, education, work.

The life of Eads, like that of so many other self-made men, seems to show us that education is less important than the other two and is often fruitless and resultless, except in those cases where it is superfluous, to use another historian's language. Education, after all, as was clearly shown in his case, is nothing but a summary method of teaching the lessons of life. He had not the formal education of an engineer, but he had a very broad training, gained in experience, and had read hard. As Bacon hath it, some books are to be chewed and digested. Anyone who will read the addresses and papers of James B. Eads, by Estill McHenry, with that purpose in mind, will secure a liberal education that will enable him to take his place among his fellows in any assembly or convention that might be held of the notables of his country.

Two great chapters of his history are mentioned in the bill which I introduced as probably the outstanding triumphs of a life replete with victories over obstacles and heart-breaking disappointments that would have subdued a less dauntless soul. Read the bill. It may stimulate you to go in quest of the pearls of wisdom, which you will find in the great work to which I have referred.

I will from that storehouse of knowledge and mine of unsurpassed wealth borrow one gem, which, sparkling in its brilliancy, will suggest the splendors that are there for him who will go in quest of them. It is an address at a banquet given to Gen. U. S. Grant, ex-President of the United States, at New Orleans, April 5, 1880. I was a small boy at the time, but distinctly remember the profound impression made by that masterly speech, even upon the minds of those who had been accustomed to look upon him as one of the lofty spirits that dwelled with those on the seats of the mighty. I reproduce it here for its American thought, boundless in its patriotic reach as the Continent itself, knowing no North, no South, no East, no West. *Ex pede Herculem*. From this eloquent expression delivered on that memorable night in New Orleans visualize a man who like Lear was every inch a king, intellectually, and a dreamer of dreams that burst into wonderful realities under the spell of his mighty magical perseverance and toil.

Mr. President and gentlemen, I frankly confess that I love the praise of those whom I respect, and that I swallow down flattery and kind words with more relish than I do good wine, and of that I take all that my judgment and my physician declare to be safe for me to appropriate. In fact, praise is pleasant, even when one's own heart tells him it is undeserved. But with all my love of it, I am not vain enough to appropriate to myself a title of the cordial greeting which the mention of my name and the praise of my overpartial friend has called forth.

For I know that it belongs to a number of statesmen, capitalists, editors, and men whose wisdom, money, influence, intelligence, and labor united under God's grace and through the application of his immutable laws to secure a deep channel at the mouth of this mighty river for the hitherto pent-up commerce of the grandest empire upon the face of this globe. As the executive officer of that noble Commonwealth I thank you for this cordial recognition of the value of the service it has rendered to our common country and to mankind. For wherever the peaceful keels of commerce are driven by wind or steam, no matter how distant the shore or how strange the language that may be there spoken by our fellowmen, some benefit flowing from the enfranchisement of the commerce of this valley will be felt by him.

The jetties were commenced under the administration of our distinguished guest. The law which authorized their construction bears the autograph of Ulysses S. Grant. From the first inception of the enterprise the man whom all the nations of the world have so recently, so unprecedentedly, and so justly honored was its earnest and faithful friend. And I am justly proud of the fact that he was and is the friend of him to whom the Congress of the United States intrusted the direction and the execution of the work.

Now, let us pause for a moment to contemplate in the presence of him who sanctioned the jetty act what that work has already accomplished. For but few men, as a distinguished Senator recently said to me, realized what has been saved to the country by the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi.

I am told by some of the most intelligent and experienced merchants in St. Louis that transportation to Liverpool has been cheapened at least 5 cents per bushel on grain by it, almost all of which saving inures to the producers. This apparently small sum becomes so enormous when multiplied by the totals of the cereals of the valley that I can not credit the statement, for the saving is not alone on that which passes out through the deep channel of the jetties. When after the northern winter is over the cheap water transit of the Erie Canal is available, the rates of every competing railway are reduced and the producer feels its beneficial influence, even though his grain may go by the railway. And so it is with the railways which compete with the Mississippi River. Hence this saving, whatever it is, is made also on the products which go from the valley across the mountains to the sea. But the saving does not stop here, for it is an axiom that the grain which remains upon the farm and which is fed to the cattle and hogs, or is otherwise consumed, has its value fixed by that which is sold in the market.

We see, therefore, that deep water at the mouth of the river by this saving in the course of transportation has raised the value of the produce that goes through the jetties and the value of that which seeks the competing railways and that which enters into home consumption. That is, it has raised the value of the entire products of that part of the Mississippi Valley which is naturally tributary to its great water system.

Let us see what this means. The corn crop alone of the six great growing States for the past year is estimated at 1,000,000,000 bushels. If its value has been raised 5 cents per bushel, the increase is equal to \$50,000,000 in one year.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to say that I believe every reflecting lover of his country, both North and South, must view with pleasure the generous and cordial reception which our distinguished guest has met in New Orleans. To me it seems the dawning of a better era. Until the past is forgiven, if not forgotten, on both sides the full prosperity of the South can not be assured. It is human for each to think his cross is the heaviest one that is borne, and hence the vanquished are prone to forget the lasting wounds they dealt those who would now, though still smarting from them, be good friends. Let the dead past go, and look only to the future. Put your hand to the plow and don't look back. Let us unite to develop the magnificent heritage which God has given to us. Through the richest and grandest part of it He has caused a mighty stream and its majestic tributaries to flow into one whole and complete system, thus combining diversified immensity of wealth into harmonious unity and teaching us to cultivate a brotherhood of feeling and a homogeneity of interest.

In ancient and fabled lore we learn that forgetfulness of the past was symbolized by the waters of a stream called Lethe; but here we have a grander lesson taught by our own great river. Whether its waters are born among the snows and ice of the jeweled side of the Rocky Mountains or on the distant watershed of the North or burst from the warm bosom of the earth in crystal springs upon the sunny slopes of the Appalachian Chain they will flow alike in quiet harmony through the same channel and to the same bourne and their waves seem to murmur as they pass, "Let us have peace; let us have peace."

For wisdom, eloquence, patriotism, and fraternal love for all of his countrymen James B. Eads on that night, April 5, 1880, delivered an address that thrilled his audience and has, in my judgment, never been surpassed on any other occasion in any place in the United States at any time. We of the valley are glad that he was born. We regret that he had to go the way of all flesh; particularly do we deplore his passing beyond the sun-

set before his great dream of a ship railway and his picturesque vision of transportation could be translated into that reality which the dreamers of dreams see floating before their enraptured gaze at this very moment.

During the short period that God has given me the opportunity to witness His children working out miracles of invention, for it is through our work that He moves in mysterious ways His wonders to perform, I have seen the birth of all of the instrumentalities that make this mighty civilization so dazzlingly splendid that the glory that was of Greece and the grandeur that was of Rome are paled into insignificance. In the whirligig of time what man may say that we shall not see ships riding over railways from ocean to ocean even as ships now ride through the air from continent to continent. Build a monument, a memorial to the great James B. Eads at the water gate in New Orleans on the banks of the river he loved so well. Members of the House, "Do noble things, not dream them all day." Press for the passage of the bill, which speaks for the merit of him whom we should honor.

Enact into law:

A bill to provide for the erection of a suitable memorial to the memory of James B. Eads at New Orleans, La.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to erect a suitable memorial on the site of the Water Gate Plaza, at New Orleans, La., commemorating the achievement of James B. Eads, the great American engineer who devised and constructed the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River, in the face of a determined opposition which he overcame, at the risk of his fortune and the reputation he had earned and won by building one of the world's greatest bridges at St. Louis, Mo., which now carries loads undreamed of at that time.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000 to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That the plan and design of such memorial shall be subject to the approval of the National Commission of Fine Arts.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with the city of New Orleans, La., or any appropriate organization existing therein, for the care of the memorial hereby authorized.

THE TARIFF BILL AS PASSED BY THE SENATE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by incorporating therein an article in the New York American on the tariff bill as passed by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing an article from the New York American on the subject of the tariff. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following article from the New York American of March 25, 1930, on the tariff bill as passed by the Senate:

DISGRACEFUL TARIFF BRAZEN GOUGE OF AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR SPECIAL INTERESTS—APPEASING THE GRUNDY GODS!

After spending seven months upon its consideration, the United States Senate passed the most disgraceful tariff bill that body ever sent to conference.

In some respects the Smoot bill is worse than the Hawley bill sent over from the House. In most respects it is just as bad. And it would probably be worse in all respects than the Hawley bill but for the brave fight against tariff extortions waged in the Senate by a coalition of progressive Democrats and progressive Republicans.

This progressive coalition fought hard to limit tariff revision to those schedules which would protect what the farmer produces without increasing for him the cost of what he buys, and the cost of living for everybody.

While this coalition was in control of the Senate agriculture appeared to be in a fair way to obtain an equality with industry in tariff protection.

But with the break-up of that progressive coalition the control of the Senate passed from the representatives of the public interest to the representatives of special interests.

Although the Tariff Commission found no facts that would justify it, the tariff on sugar has been increased to a point that will add to the burden of the American people at least \$32,000,000 a year.

Cement has been taken off the free list and the new tariff on cement, Senator BARKLEY, of Kentucky, estimates, will add \$40,000,000 to the annual burden of the American people. And Senator McMASTER, of South Dakota, believes this burden will amount to more than \$50,000,000 annually.

Lumber has been taken off the free list and the new tariff on lumber will add another burden of \$45,000,000 to the annual tax bill of the American people.

In these three items alone the Senate has voted to take out of the pockets of the people in tariff duties \$130,000,000 a year.

This has been done in defiance of the findings of fact of the Tariff Commission.

This has been done in violation of the promises made by the Republican Party in the last campaign.

This has been done in utter disregard of the recommendations of the President.

Unparalleled in the whole history of tariff legislation is the shifting of votes and reversals of judgment of which renegade Democrats and renegade Republicans have been guilty in recent weeks.

Certain Senators have shamelessly traded their votes and jumped from one side of the question to the other when the lobby pulled the strings.

And the ringleader in this orgy of tariff extortion is none other than the veteran lobbyist of other years, Senator GRUNDY, of Pennsylvania.

Sitting in the Senate to-day by appointment of the governor of his State, ex-Lobbyist GRUNDY has within the first few months of his service become the "boss" of the Senate.

Nominally it is the Smoot bill still. But in reality it is GRUNDY'S bill.

And all that it requires to become GRUNDY'S law is the surrender of the conferees of the two Houses to GRUNDY'S orders and the approval by the President of GRUNDY'S handiwork.

While other branches of the Government are cooperating with leaders of industry the country over to hasten the return of prosperity, the United States Senate, under the domination of GRUNDY and the lobbyists, jammed through the Senate an extortionate tariff that will add to the cost of living of the whole American people and take heavy toll of every American home.

If the conferees of the two Houses fail to purge the Grundy-Smoot-Hawley bill of their more flagrant extortions, and the President fails to veto this measure, which violates his and his party's pledges, then the American people have a right to demand and secure a new President, a new House of Representatives, a new Senate, and a new party in control of national affairs.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and under the rule referred as follows:

S. 3189. An act for the relief of the State of South Carolina for damage to and destruction of roads and bridges by floods in 1929; to the Committee on Roads.

S. 3487. An act to provide for the acceptance of a donation of land and the construction thereon of suitable buildings and appurtenances for the Forest Products Laboratory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. J. Res. 93. Joint resolution to provide for a monument to Maj. Gen. William Crawford Gorgas, late Surgeon General of the United States Army; to the Committee on the Library.

S. J. Res. 135. Joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to extend to foreign governments and individuals an invitation to join the Government and people of the United States in the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3657. An act to quiet title and possession with respect to certain lands in Custer County, Nebr.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, March 27, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Thursday, March 27, 1930, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

(10.30 a. m.)

To consider private bills.

COMMITTEE ON ROADS

(10 a. m.)

To amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented and for other purposes (H. R. 10379, H. R. 9304, H. R. 7596, and H. R. 1416).

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(10 a. m.)

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish grades and an inspection service for canned foods in order to facilitate commerce therein, and to enable the consumers to purchase canned goods on the basis of quality, thereby lending encouragement to the producers of quality farm products (H. R. 3921).

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

(10 a. m.)

To consider various bills concerning the award of medals and decorations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. MARTIN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. J. Res. 243. A joint resolution authorizing an appropriation to defray one-half of the expenses of a joint investigation by the United States and Canada of the probable effects of proposed developments to generate electric power from the movement of the tides in Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays; with amendment (Rept. No. 995). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LEAVITT: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 5282. A bill authorizing the deferring of collection of construction costs against Indian lands within irrigation projects, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 996). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HOOPER: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 8763. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to Congress on the advisability and practicability of establishing a national park to be known as the Apostle Islands National Park in the State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 997). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. LEAVITT: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 10215. A bill to provide funds for cooperation with the school board at Browning, Mont., in the extension of the high-school building to be available to Indian children of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation; without amendment (Rept. No. 998). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MARTIN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 10919. A bill for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States, and of Elise Steiniger, housekeeper for Consul R. A. Wallace Treat at the Smyrna consulate, who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of Government funds and/or personal property by reason of theft, warlike conditions, catastrophes of nature, shipwreck, or other causes; without amendment (Rept. No. 999). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HALE: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 1075. A bill to correct the naval record of James M. Hudson; without amendment (Rept. No. 1000). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DRANE: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 8665. A bill for the relief of William A. Quigley; without amendment (Rept. No. 1001). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 11022. A bill for the relief of Sterrit Keefe; without amendment (Rept. No. 1002). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10856) granting an increase of pension to Willard M. Gorton, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GARBER of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 11133) granting to the State of Oklahoma 210,000 acres of unappropriated nonmineral land for the benefit of its agricultural and mechanical colleges, according to the provisions of the acts of July 2, 1862, and July 23, 1866, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the Secretary of the Interior certifying the number of acres available and that there are not sufficient lands in the State of Oklahoma to comply with the provisions of this act, to pay to the State of Oklahoma in lieu thereof the sum of \$1.25 per acre for the number of acres due said State; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii: A bill (H. R. 11134) to amend section 91 of the act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900, as amended; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. SEARS: A bill (H. R. 11135) to authorize the appointment of clerks, Quartermaster Corps, as warrant officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11136) authorizing the Florence Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Missouri River at Florence, Nebr.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HARE: A bill (H. R. 11137) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Fort Balfour; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11138) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Beech Island; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11139) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Wiggins Hill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11140) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Stevens Creek; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11141) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Hammond's Mill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11142) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Fort Galphin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PORTER: A bill (H. R. 11143) to create in the Treasury Department a bureau of narcotics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 11144) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend, remodel, and enlarge the post-office building at Washington, D. C. and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COLE: A bill (H. R. 11145) to increase the authorization for an appropriation for the expenses of the Sixth Session of the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses to be held in the District of Columbia in October, 1930; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SIMMS: A bill (H. R. 11146) to provide for the study, investigation, and survey, for commemorative purposes, of the Glorieta Pass, Pigeon Ranch, Apache Canyon battle fields, and of Old Fort Union in the State of New Mexico; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEAGALL: A bill (H. R. 11147) to amend the second paragraph of section 7 of the Federal reserve act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PORTER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 282) authorizing the appointment of an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Union of South Africa; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 26) to print 10,000 additional copies of the hearings held before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives relating to the prohibition amendment; to the Committee on Printing.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H. R. 11148) granting a pension to Nancy J. Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 11149) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Sullivan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BECK: A bill (H. R. 11150) to authorize Lieut. Col. David Riesman, Medical Reserve Corps, to accept from the

Italian Government the Order of the Knighthood of the Crown of Italy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 11151) granting a pension to Annie Annibal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAIL: A bill (H. R. 11152) granting a pension to Bernard Howlett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11153) granting a pension to Ezekiel Palmer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11154) for the relief of A. E. Rhode; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11155) granting a pension to Norman Stephens; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11156) granting a pension to Henry Bell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11157) granting an increase of pension to Mary V. Mackintosh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CULKIN: A bill (H. R. 11158) granting an increase of pension to Emily Soper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11159) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide Knight; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORT: A bill (H. R. 11160) for the relief of James Golden; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 11161) granting a pension to Hinman E. Ingerson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARBER of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 11162) granting a pension to John H. Canton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN: A bill (H. R. 11163) for the relief of Mary E. Durr, sole surviving heir to the estate of Gideon Robinson, deceased, Margaret Robinson, deceased, and John Robinson, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 11164) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Curtis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mrs. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 11165) for the relief of Abram L. Gerson (Abe A. Gerson); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 11166) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Snider; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMBERTSON: A bill (H. R. 11167) granting a pension to Matilda Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LUDLOW: A bill (H. R. 11168) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Larimer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MENGES: A bill (H. R. 11169) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Bigham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11170) granting a pension to Paul Nitchman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PRALL: A bill (H. R. 11171) granting a pension to Grace C. Marvin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REED of New York: A bill (H. R. 11172) granting a pension to Rose Shorts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 11173) granting a pension to Nancy E. Bowman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 11174) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie A. Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WURZBACH: A bill (H. R. 11175) for the relief of P. M. Nigro; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11176) for the relief of Marcos Rodriguez; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11177) for the relief of Mrs. T. M. Barret; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11178) for the relief of Joseph R. Gallagher; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11179) for the relief of David A. Trousdale; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11180) for the relief of Rene Hooge, a minor; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11181) for the relief of L. Dromgoole; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11182) for the relief of John Harvey Miers; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11183) for the relief of George Anderson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11184) for the relief of M. S. Mellett; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11185) for the relief of Alex Bremer; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11186) for the relief of R. H. Keene; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11187) granting a pension to Mark Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11188) for the relief of Leandro Flores; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11189) for the relief of Fritz Zoller; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6066. By Mr. BLOOM: Petition of citizens of Huntington, W. Va., opposing the calling of an international conference by the President of the United States, or the acceptance by him of an invitation to participate in such a conference, for the purpose of revising the present calendar, unless a proviso be attached thereto, definitely guaranteeing the preservation of the continuity of the weekly cycle without the insertion of the blank days; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6067. By Mr. CONNOLLY: Petition of Lieutenant Colonel Henry T. Dechert Camp, No. 80, United Spanish War Veterans, of Philadelphia, signed by sundry citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity, requesting early action on House bill 2562 and Senate bill 476, for the further relief of veterans of the war with Spain; to the Committee on Pensions.

6068. By Mr. CRAIL: Petition of many citizens of Los Angeles, Calif., favoring the passage of the Kendall-La Follette 44-hour week bill for postal employees; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

6069. By Mr. DALLINGER: Petition of certain citizens of San Francisco, Calif., praying for the enactment of House bill 7979; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

6070. By Mr. DAVENPORT: Petition of congregations of the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist Episcopal Churches of Vernon, N. Y., protesting against present religious persecutions in Russia and favoring the adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 20; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6071. Also, petition of Peter J. Clark, postmaster, and other citizens of Bridgewater, N. Y., favoring increased rates of pension to veterans of the Spanish War; to the Committee on Pensions.

6072. By Mr. FINLEY: Petition of citizens of Somerset, Burnside, London, Pulaski, Science Hill, and Tinsley, Ky., favoring the passage of the House bill 2562 for the increase of pensions to Spanish War soldiers; to the Committee on Pensions.

6073. By Mr. HUDDLESTON: Petition of numerous residents of Jefferson County, Ala., in behalf of more liberal pensions for Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

6074. By Mr. HULL of Wisconsin: Resolution of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Greenwood, Wis., urging the enactment of a law for Federal supervision of motion pictures; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6075. Also, resolution of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Abbotsford, Wis., urging the enactment of a law for Federal supervision of motion pictures; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6076. Also, resolution adopted by State Board of Vocational Education of Wisconsin, indorsing the rehabilitation bill, H. R. 7138; to the Committee on Education.

6077. Also, resolution of the County Board of Price County, Wis., regarding reforestation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6078. By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of Ironside Democratic Club (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., declaring the eighteenth amendment to be misplaced in the Constitution and that civil rights therefore be restored, and that the eighteenth amendment be repealed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6079. Also, petition of J. H. Werbelovsky's Son, Brooklyn, N. Y., urging support of House bill 5634 and giving it a preferred status; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

6080. By Mr. MCCLINTOCK of Ohio: Petition of citizens of Alliance, Ohio, for increased pension for Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

6081. Also, petition of members of Francis Williams Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Ladies' Auxiliary thereto, both of Alliance, Ohio, for increase in pension of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

6082. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of the New York State Federation of Labor, Albany, N. Y., favoring the passage of the La Follette bill (S. 306) to abolish black-listing systems operated against American seamen; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6083. By Mr. FRANK M. RAMEY: Petition of Fred N. Mayer and 71 other residents of Virden, Macoupin County, Ill., urging the passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562, providing for increased rates of pensions to the men who served in the armed forces of the United States during the Spanish War period; to the Committee on Pensions.

6084. By Mr. REED of New York: Petition of common council of the city of Salamanca, N. Y., indorsing House Joint Resolution 167, to proclaim October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's memorial day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6085. By Mr. SHORT of Missouri: Petition of citizens of Essex, Stoddard County, Mo., urging the passage of House bill 2562 and Senate bill 476, increasing the pension of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

6086. Also, petition of citizens of Taney County, Mo., urging the passage of House bill 2562 and Senate bill 476, increasing the pensions of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

6087. By Mr. SIMMS: Petition of citizens of Farmington, N. Mex., asking the passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562, for the relief of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

6088. Also, petition of citizens of Gallup, N. Mex., asking the passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562, for the relief of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

6089. By Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: Petition of Mrs. W. W. Reif, president of Woman's Christian Temperance Union, West Side, Charleston, W. Va., favoring legislation for the Federal supervision of motion pictures; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6090. By Mr. SWING: Petition of George F. Mead and 43 citizens of southern California, urging the adoption of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

6091. Also, petition of 25 of the citizens of San Diego, Calif., urging the adoption of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

6092. Also, petition of Charles Dewesse and 70 citizens of Palm Springs, Calif., urging the adoption of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

6093. Also, petition of John P. Lewis and 63 citizens of Santa Ana, Calif., urging the adoption of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, March 27, 1930

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Countless are Thy witnesses, Eternal God, our Father; humbled amid Thy glories, may we seek direction in Thy wisdom and in the simplicity of Thy marvelous teaching. At times we desire to do that which is beyond our strength; be gracious to accept the wish when we fail to do the deed. We are Thine; we are part of Thee and Thou art part of our best selves. O teach us to reveal what they dictate of purity, courage, and nobility. Lift the light of Thy truth upon all of us; may it remain in our memories and live in our daily conduct. Through Christ our Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

EDWARD SWEENEY

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 2335) providing for the promotion of Chief Boatswain Edward Sweeney, United States Navy, retired, to the rank of lieutenant on the retired list of the Navy, reported by me from the Committee on Naval Affairs, may be recommitted with the report to the Naval Affairs Committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

Mr. GARNER. Reserving the right to object, is that agreeable to the Naval Affairs Committee?

Mr. HALE. Yes; I took it up at a regular meeting of the committee.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Reserving the right to object, what legislation is this?

Mr. HALE. It is a private bill. The bill was introduced by me, was reported out of the committee, but there is an error in the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a statement on the subject of the Reserve Officers' Association.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner stated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The statement is as follows:

Col. WALTER C. COLE,

President Reserve Officers' Association,
Metropolitan Trust Co., Detroit, Mich.

DEAR COLONEL COLE: The pressure of other activities has prevented my replying earlier to your open letter with regard to my address in the House on the current War Department appropriations bill. I am glad to take this opportunity of restating for your benefit my views as contained therein.

In your letter you seem to attempt to refute my statements that the Reserve Officers' Association is a great political force for enlarged military appropriations. Please allow me to quote from an article by yourself as president of the Reserve Officers' Association in the August, 1929, issue of *The Reserve Officer*, official magazine of the Reserve Officers' Association:

"MONEY FOR DEFENSE VITAL, SAYS COLONEL COLE

"The reserve officers of the country are the guardians of our national defense act. They are more than 114,000 in number, representative of industry, commerce, and the professions. * * * An adequate system of national defense is provided for [in this act] in spirit, but not in fact [because] * * * the moneys are not always forthcoming. * * * We know that our protective agencies are far from adequate. * * *

"The object of the Reserve Officers' Association is to support and assist in the development and execution of a military policy for the United States which will provide adequate national defense. * * *

"The association believes it to be the duty and obligation of its members as American citizens to urge Congress to make national defense a reality and to give effect to the national defense act and the United States naval policy by making appropriations adequate for all the foregoing purposes; and their particular duty as members of this association to aid in the securing of appropriations needed for the training of reserve officers, and to promote legislation in the interest of a more perfect organization in the reserves.

"The reserve officers of the country can provide an adequate system of national defense if they will—one that would stand for all time. They can arouse the citizens of the country to the necessity of a permanent and adequate defense system—a permanent military policy. * * *

"I hold that it is the duty of the reserve officers of the country to so organize through the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States that the association will not only represent the majority of the reserve officers but will also develop a powerful organization that can be used principally for the purpose of securing legislation and appropriations to provide an adequate system of national defense—in fact, one that will stand for all time to come.

"But we must organize. * * * The reserve officers in civil life are executives and organizers. * * *

"We are organized in civil pursuits, for the chamber of commerce activity, raising money for charitable purposes, and many other activities that I could mention, yet, gentlemen, we have only started to organize in behalf of an adequate system of national defense for this country.

"It is our duty and we must turn that organization and executive ability of the reserve officers toward the development of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States—the official mouthpiece for the reserve officers of the country—and assist in the development and maintenance of a system of national defense that will insure the prestige necessary to support our world policies and safeguard our Nation against disaster."

In the January, 1930, issue of *The Reserve Officer*, on the opposite side of the very page that carries your letter to me, is an article by your former executive secretary, now a member of your legislative committee, headed "Our Efforts in Congress Rewarded." The article outlines your desires for increased appropriations and states: "Each member [of the Reserve Officers' Association] should express his personal views on this matter directly to his representative in the House and Senate. * * *

On the floor of the House I pointed out, as the RECORD shows, that Capt. Floyd Newman, of your association, had stated in the *Coast Artillery Journal* of October, 1928, "Another reason why every member of the Officers' Reserve Corps should be a member of the Reserve Officers' Association is that * * * [it] is the only body which Congress recognizes as having sufficient power to demand recognition by them in matters pertaining to national defense. * * *

You and your group, through propaganda agencies, were responsible for causing Congress to appropriate for the Organized Reserves alone during the last five years amounts largely in excess of Budget estimates,